The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GREAT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION,

At Slaughtering Prices,

AT THE

BEE-HIVE,

174 and 176 State-st.,

Opposite Palmer House Entrance.

HATS.

50 doz. Black Chip Hats at 10c each
50 doz. Children's Hats, Rough and Ready, at.....10c each

Canton Braids, in newest shapes, black and colors, at.....19c each

Milan Braids worth $1 at....49c each

Fine Milan Hats and French Chip Hats.

Over 300 styles to select from, value from $2.00 to $3.00, choice at

95

CENTS EACH.

We Defy Competition!
No One Dare Undersell Us!

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance,)

LEADING
Millinery Establishment
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Ready-Trimmed Hats

AT LESS THAN COST OF MATERIAL.

300 Ready-Trimmed Hats, none worth less than $5.00, choice at.....$2.75 each

White Chip Hats, elegantly trimmed with Lace and White Plumes, at.....$8.75 each

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Blk. Beaded Bonnets,

LATEST style, trimmed with fine French Flowers, at. ....$5.75 each

Blk. Chip Hats, handsomely trimmed, at .....$5.00 each

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

BEE-HIVE,

174 & 176 State-st.,
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance),

LEADING
Millinery Establishment
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Continued Success

OF THE

GRAND OPENING

OF

THE FAIR

OF

E. J. LEHMANN'S.

Read These Prices.

500 pieces Best Dress Ginghams (of Westbrooks, Cantons, Renfrews, &c.), new styles, only 7 cts. a yard.

300 pieces of Heavy Unbleached Muslin, 36 inches wide, only 5 cts. a yard.

8c for a Gent's 4-Ply Linen Collar, new styles, worth 20 cts.

12c for a Gent's Extra Fine 4-Ply Linen Collar, worth 25 cts.

1,000 pairs of Gents' 3-Ply Linen Cuffs, good quality, choice only 15 cts. a pair.

JUST RECEIVED.

300 doz. Gents' Silk Emb. Suspenders, handsome designs, only 25 cts.; worth 65 cts.

100 doz. of the well-known Lone Star Unlaundried Dress Shirts, only 75 cts.

300 doz. Gents' Silk or Satin Scarfs, new styles, rich effects, only 25 cts.; worth 50 cts.

SPECIAL.

25c for a pair of Gents' Full Regular Half-Hose, fancy colors.

15c for a pair of Gents' Super Stout Full Regular British Half-Hose.

20c for Children's Full Regular Hose, good quality, all sizes.

45c for a pair of Ladies' Genuine Lisle Thread Hose, fancy colors.

75c for a pair Ladies' All-Silk Hose, fine quality.

E. J. LEHMANN,

"The Fair,"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Candy Dept.

OF

THE FAIR.

Caramels Our Specialty

Only 25c Pound.

FLAVORS.

Chocolate,	Maple,
Chocolate Nut,	Maple Nut,
Cocoanut,	Walnut,
Cream,	Three Layer,
Vanilla Opria,	Strawberry Opria
Chocolate,	Lemon.

Wonderful! All These Flavors, 25 cents per Pound!

Soda Water, - - - - - 5c Glass
The Great Health Drink, Mead, 5 cents
Ginger Ale, - - - - - 5 cents

"THE FAIR,"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

State-st. Entrance.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

OUR POMPADOURS,
OUR BANGS,
OUR WIGS,
OUR WAVES,
OUR SWITCHES,
OUR CURLS

Cannot be excelled in style. Our clerks are practical Hair Dressers and Cutters. Your inspection is invited.

E. BURNHAM,

71 STATE-ST.

Wholesale, 6 East Washington-st.

OILS.

F. M. Bradshaw Oil & Barrel Co.

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents for ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS, NAPHTHA, GASOLINE, Etc. Dealers in Second-hand Barrels. 97 Market-st., Chicago. Correspondence solicited.

Coutant's

Muslin Underwear

DEPARTMENT

ON

FIRST FLOOR.

Great preparations have been made to make this Department a grand success, and everything is now ready. We shall take pleasure in offering to the ladies of Chicago the best-made garments, the largest assortment, the newest designs, and the lowest prices ever quoted on these goods, and every article advertised by us as a bargain will be found in our stock. This week we offer

100 doz. Ladies' Drawers at 35c each.
100 doz. Ladies' Chemises at 45c each.
100 doz. Ladies' Skirts at 75c each.
1 Lot of Gowns at $1.88 each, worth $2.50.

Cloak Department.

Our stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's outside garments to be sold at about one-half their real value.
Desirable garments at unusually low prices.
200 Silk Wraps and Dolmans, $8.00 to $30.00.
300 Soliel Cloth Mantles, $5.00 to $20.00.
400 Ladies' Newmarkets and Raglans at $5.00.
A special bargain,
25 Persian Wraps at $20.00.

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

Misses' and Children's Jerseys at $1.25.
All-Worsted Jerseys at $1.50.
Braided Jerseys at $2.00.
Jerseys for street wear, $2.50 to $5.

COUTANT'S,

145 State-st.

Carson, Pirie & Co.

NECKWEAR DEPT.

30 dozen Embroidered Chemisette Collars, choice for

25 cts.,

Worth $1.00.

10 dozen finest quality, same style,

50 cts.,

Actually worth from $1.50 to $2.00.

A very large line of Fichus, special values,

50c, 75c, & $1.00.

An elegant assortment of fine imported Neckwear in all the latest Novelties at low prices.

HDKF. DEPT.

100 dozen Colored Border All-Linen Hdkfs., $1.00 per doz., or

6 for 50 cts.

50 dozen Gents' H. S. Colored Border, All-Linen, full size,

25 cts.,

Regular price, 50 cts.

ARTISTIC

WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

134 and 136 Wabash-av.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.
HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. L. Land and Building Co.

IMPORTED ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The best and largest stock in the West. Inserted and worn without pain.

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists., 111 Randolph-st.

Branch stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House, and 126 North Clark-st.

LLOYD,

Of 142 & 144 State-st.,

The only strictly retailer in Chicago that gets his

LACE CURTAINS

Made for him on the other side of the water,

Imports His Own Goods,
Controls His Own Patterns.

THUS HE SAVES IMPORTERS' PROFITS,
THUS HE SAVES JOBBERS' PROFITS,

And gives the benefit to his own patrons by selling High-Class Curtains lower than any other house in the Northwest, and with each pair of Curtains he gives a

COMPLETE CORNICE-POLE FREE.

Newly received, two large shipments—one ex. S. S. "Alaska," one ex. S. S. "City of Berlin."

Stock Now Grandly Complete.

Lace Curtains by the Pair.
Curtain Laces by the Yard.

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

Superbly Rich Designs,
Exact Counterparts of Real Laces,

And we guarantee our prices lower than those of any other house, and, to cap the climax,

A COMPLETE CORNICE-POLE

Given free with each pair of

Lace Curtains

AT

LLOYD'S,

142 & 144 State-st.

To Newspaper Men.

The BULLOCK PRINTING PRESS COMPANY is now located in Chicago at Nos. 53 to 57 Illinois-st., where, with their largely increased facilities, they are prepared to manufacture their New Perfecting Newspaper Press, with the well-known Kahler Folder, at short notice and at a much lower price than heretofore. All who are interested in the improvement of Printing Machinery are cordially invited to visit their works.

CONRAD KAHLER, Supt.

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list of property for sale or rent can always be seen at our office.

LOANS made on Real Estate at lowest rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x100, now occupied by "The Legal News;" will divide to suit tenants.
No. 362 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 6, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

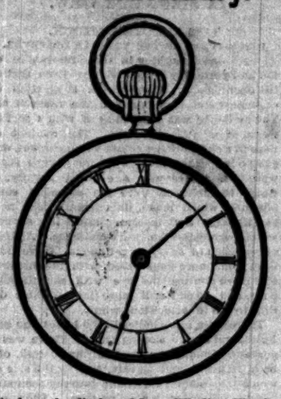
FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS

and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low.

BARNES & CO., Furriers,
99 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

Look in Our Windows,
Look in Our Windows,
Look in Our Windows,

"The Waterbury."



And see the display of Stem-Winding Watches we are giving away free with every full Suit Men's, Youths', Boys', or Children's, costing $10.00 and upwards. Our

$5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00

All-Wool Suits

ARE SPECIAL BARGAINS.
Don't fail to see them.

Children's Blue and Grey Flannel SAILOR SUITS, 3 to 10 years,

$1.25.

OUR

TAILOR-MADE SUITS,

$20, $25, $30, $35.50, $40, $45,

ARE

VERY ELEGANT.

Ask for them if you want fine goods.

500

Boys' Suit Pants,

Long, 9 to 17 years, offered this day at

PER PAIR. $2.00 PER PAIR.

Which is about HALF PRICE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
Children's Short Pant Suits,

That will interest the closest buyers.

Putnam Clothing House,

N. E. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

MINER, BEAL & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.

W. H. FURLONG, - - - Manager.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

UPHOLSTERY

DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL!

We have just received from the Custom-House a large shipment of Real Antique Bed Sets, which were to have arrived early in the season, and which we will place on sale at the following unquestionably low prices:

50 Sets at $9.00.	Worth $15.00
50 Sets at 10.00.	Worth 17.50
25 Sets at 12.50.	Worth 20.00
25 Sets at 15.00.	Worth 25.00

And many others at proportionately Low Prices.

117 to 123 State-st.

2 GREAT Excursions.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

JUNE 26.—Chicago and St. Louis to Arkansas and Texas, for Land Seekers.
JUNE 27.—Chicago and St. Louis to California. The preceding Excursion went as a special train, and was indorsed and recommended by all the excursionists.
RATES VERY LOW. Address
JOHN E. ENNIS,
108 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.

A loan of $5,000 on well improved city property at 6 per cent. No commissions.
Address L 5, TRIBUNE office.

NO TICKETS NECESSARY

TO ATTEND THE

Convention

SALE OF

Men's, Boys', and Children's

CLOTHING

Now going on at the

GOLDEN EAGLE

CLOTHING STORE,

136 & 138

Madison Street,

144 to 148

Clark Street.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

We are offering unheard-of bargains in our Men's, Youths', and Children's Departments, having in many instances reduced the price to ONE-HALF their former value.

Our Gents' Furnishing Department is replete with fine and medium goods at prices within the reach of all.

We cheerfully exchange goods or refund the money when requested.

"Attention, Delegates"

Do not let your thoughts so occupy your minds as to forget to take something home as a souvenir of the Convention visit. So make happy some loving one by bringing home a

"PEACEMAKER,"

The same which can be found suitable for all ages and sexes at the

"PALACE ART BAZAAR"

OF

Novelties, Gifts,
Presents, Toys, Games,
Amusements,
Art Wares,
Fine Glassware,
Bisque Figures,
Bronzes,
Toilet Articles, etc.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Cor. Madison & Wabash.

For Montreal

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS,

The elegant new passenger steamers

Cuba, California, and Armenia,

Of the Merchants' Line,

Leave Chicago Every Friday Evening at 7 p. m.

Office and Docks,
EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.,
198 to 214 South Market-st.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND

BARGAINS

IN

FURNITURE

CARPETS, &c.,

AT

N. BARSALOUX'S NEW STORE,

211 State-st., near Adams.

FOR SALE.

Elegant residence lot, 40x150, with fine brick barn, at 109 Cass-st. The finest residence property on the North Side.

Apply at Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

ATWOOD

BEGS TO INFORM YOU, STRANGER, THAT THIS IS NO DARK HORSE, OR KENTUCKY DELEGATE. IT'S OUR GOOD-NATURED, 62-POUND GIANT.

COL. RUTH GOSHEN,

WHO IS NEARLY 8 FEET TALL, AND IS REACHING AFTER BUSINESS FOR US IN EVERY DIRECTION.

THE COL. ATTENDS TO OUR OUTSIDE ADVERTISING. GUESS THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT HIS BEING THE LARGEST CLOTHING MAN ON EARTH TODAY. HE'S CONSIDERABLY INTERESTED THIS WEEK IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. IF YOU HAPPEN TO SEE HIM THERE OR ELSEWHERE, LET IT REMIND YOU OF OUR GIGANTIC FACILITIES FOR CLOTHING MEN AND BOYS OF ALL SIZES AND AGES. WE'VE SOME MOST ASTONISHING BARGAINS HERE THIS SEASON, VIZ.:

SMALL MEN'S SUITS, $5.50, $6.75, $7, $9, $10, ETC.
BOYS' SUITS, $1.25 AND UPWARDS.
MEN'S CASSIMERE PANTS, 99c to $5.

OUR "STRONG HOLD," YOU KNOW, IS THE MEDIUM AND FINE GRADES OF GOODS, NOVELTIES, NEW STYLES AND RELIABLES OF EVERY SORT IN OUR LINE. FOR WHATEVER YOU BUY HERE FROM OUR GREAT CLOTHING DEPTS. THERE GOES WITH IT OUR LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE, WHEREIN THE PRICES, STATEMENTS, AND PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY ASSURED.

F. M. ATWOOD,

C. O. D. Clothier and Tailor,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

DELEGATES

TO THE

Convention

Should not fail to call on

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

To see the largest establishment of the kind in the World.

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

Men's Furnishing Goods

In greatest variety and at reasonable prices.

NORTHWESTERN

Overland Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

EXECUTIVE OFFICES,

25 & 26 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

DIRECTORS—Daniel A. Jones, A. C. Bartlett, Byron P. Moulton, Charles M. Henderson, John M. Garside, Edson Keith, Wm. A. Fuller, Louis Wamsold, Walter L. Peck, Wm. H. Sayd, Chicago; J. W. Barrow, New York.
OFFICERS—A. C. Bartlett, President; Byron P. Moulton, Vice-President; Charles M. Henderson, Treasurer; John M. Garside, Counsel.
E. T. KEIM, General Manager.
JOHN M. GARTSIDE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, $3,000,000.

This Company, operating under the Baxter Patents and owning patents on appliances for the operation and maintenance of Telephone exchanges, is prepared to dispose of Territorial Rights in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Territory of Dakota. Terms given upon application at Company's Office or by addressing the General Manager.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

"A Grand Special Bargain!"

500 India Cashmere

Stella Shawls!

(The most desirable Shawl worn this season),

With Magnificent Assortment of Borders,

Costing from $15 to $35 to import,

Will be offered Today

At $10! FOR FIRST CHOICE.

VISITING STRANGERS, likewise our own patrons, will do well to take notice of this, the most notable sale of the season.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

State and Madison-sts.

WRAPS! CLOAKS! MANTLES!

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

TO BUY

Rich Imported Silk, Brocade, Velvet, Cloth

Wraps and Mantles

At closing-out prices.

Special bargains in Black and Colored

Jersey Jackets and Newmarkets.

200 TRAVELING CLOTH GARMENTS

At $5.50; former price $15.00.

Persian and India Wraps

At reduced prices.

1,000 Fine Jersey Waists,

In Black and Colors, at $1.50.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

106, 108, 110 State-st.,

Corner Washington.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Large Assortment of

FRENCH

MARBLE CLOCKS,

H CATHEDRAL CHIMES.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.,

84 Washington-st., between Dearborn and State.

TO SEWER BRICKLAYERS.

The undersigned will receive offers for laying bricks in cement mortar in circular sewers. Tenders to lay bricks and furnish lime, sand and all materials, including staging, will be supplied at the work. Tenders to state the number of lineal feet they will construct. Work to be completed on or before the 15th day of November next, 1884. The following is the approximate quantities of work to be performed:

1,200 feet of circular sewer, 6 feet inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 1,600 feet of circular sewer, 6 feet 6 inches inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 2,400 feet of circular sewer, 6 feet inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 1,800 feet of circular sewer, 4 feet inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 1,200 feet of circular sewer, 3 feet 6 inches inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 1,200 feet of circular sewer, 3 feet inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewer, 2 feet 6 inches inside diameter, with two ring bricks; 4,000 feet of circular sewer, 2 feet inside diameter, with two ring bricks.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAS. G. McDONALD,

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Ladies' Furnishing DEPT.

On Friday and Saturday only, June 5 and 6, will an opportunity be offered to secure the following

BARGAINS IN LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS

Chemise.

	Price for two days.	Former price.
French Hand-Made Garments	55c	$5c
French Hand-Made Garments	70c	$1.00
Fine Hamburg Embd. Garments	75c	1.15
Ex. Fine Hamburg Embd. Garments	$1.00	1.35

N. Gowns.

Solid Embd. Yoke	70c	$1.00
Extra Quality, Torchon Lace Yoke	$1.20	2.25

Drawers.

Fine Edge and Insertion Drawers	45c	75c
Fine Deep Edges and Tucks	70c	$1.00

Walking Skirts.

Wide Hem and Tucks	35c	65c
Embd. Edge on Cambric Flounce	65c	$1.15

N. B.—These goods cannot be duplicated after two days at these prices, consequently will be worthy of an early inspection.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

THE CONVENTION.

John B. Henderson Elected Chairman—References to the Prominent Candidates.

Blaine's Name Received with an Electric Shock of Wild Enthusiasm.

The Report from the Credentials Committee—Speeches by Orlesby and Congressman Horr.

[A general review of the situation at a late hour last night; reports of the meetings of the committees appointed by the convention, and a great variety of gossip and opinion will be found on the fifth and sixth pages of this issue.]

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

THE ELECTRIC SHOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VETERAN OBSERVER.

There was something in the atmosphere of the hall yesterday quite different from that of the opening day. There was a suggestion of eagerness and expectancy in the faces of all. The audience was charged as if with a sort of moral or mental electricity. The contact of negative and positive points was incessant, and gave out sparks which, while not always seen, were felt. There was a charged battery, of which the delegates were the chemical components, which made its currents felt, now in tingling anticipation, now in shocks which permeated the entire audience. As if in expectation of something unusual there had been some more flags added, with the result to still more confuse the eye with multifarious hues, and to add still more incompatible details to the inharmonious whole.

There were more ladies in the boxes, the galleries, and on the sloping stage. There was a gorgeous bouquet on the Chairman's desk, one both fragrant and sightly, and by the side of which the complexion of the swarthy occupant became imbued with a yellow tinge. The opening prayer was quite as eloquent as the day before, although not so clear an exposition of the political situation. The crowd around the press-table was as, before, three reporters to each seat, with one-third of the seats vacant, and held for some one who did not come. The myriad of pages and messenger-boys tangled themselves in a species of vermiculate khots, and filled all the passages; delegates hurried hither and thither, and the most busy and occupied of all was the man who had been passed in by a friendly doorkeeper, and who fluttered all over the convention as if he were the principal manager. The show of giants continued; the opening day, Wentworth, with his hand reaching far down and resting on the shoulder of a tall negro, made the grand tour of the principal aisles, and yesterday Col. Goshen walked over the same route and shook the building to the rafters with his ponderous tread.

The usual cargo of resolutions arrived, and its character was duly announced in detail by the patient Chairman and partly listened to by the impatient audience. An amendment to the Constitution of the United States seems to be in the nature of a catholicon for all evils, or at least is so regarded by innumerable people. By and by there came a resolution which, unlike all its predecessors, attracted some attention. Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, was the gentleman who secured the first general hearing for a resolution. It was the same as that of Conkling four years ago, pledging the delegates to support the nominations. Hawkins is rather a fine-looking man. Tall, with a long, flowing, light-brown beard; well-formed, and broad of chest, clad in a tight-fitting black frock-coat, as is ever the fashion in the South, he presented a rather imposing appearance as he stood upon a chair and argued his resolution.

Mr. Knight, of California, favored the resolution in a vehement address. He was effective as a speaker; he is broad, solid, with a good head, a brown mustache above gleaming teeth, and a voice full of feeling, and far-reaching. Conspicuous from his size and the intensity of his utterances, he secured silence and universal attention. When with long, swinging gestures he hurled a defiance at the "editors of newspapers," or "great weekly periodicals," there was the first electric shock poured through the audience, and all eyes were at once turned on the seats of the New York delegation. Curtis was on his feet at this allusion, and for the first time seemed to have lost his profound indifference. His gray eyes were flashing angrily, his fingers were clenching in his palm and opening nervously, and he presented the appearance of an enraged tiger-cat about to spring on some intruder. When the gentleman from California had finished, the editor of a "great weekly periodical" gained the altitude of the seat of his chair and turned his back to the audience so as to face the delegates. He was evidently a trifle angry; his voice was deep and hoarse, the expression on his face intense, and the light in his eyes was a blue, steely incandescence. He spoke at his best. The intensity of his feelings was transferred to his words, and the effect was like a series of electric shocks. When he sat down the roof echoed again and again the roars of his admirers.

There is something kaleidoscopic about Curtis. The day before his face seemed made up of features taken from Wendell Phillips and William H. Seward. Yesterday he had lost these, and one could readily detect in his countenance a mixture of Gladstone and James Russell Lowell. Does he shadow forth these men according to the mood in which he happens to be? It may even be possible that in the eyes of the gentleman from California, who called him to his feet, the editor of a "great weekly periodical" may present the gleaming and suggestive features of a Catiline.

Mr. Lynch laid down his gavel, and his place was taken by Henderson. The audience saw, as the latter was being escorted to his place, a tall, slender gentleman, whose figure, close-clipped beard and mustache, and compact head remind one of Gen. Sherman. He is fairly tonsured by nature on the crown of his head—possibly an unintended but nevertheless apropos species of consecration for the duties of the high position to which he has been elevated by the convention. His face is rather a finished one; there have been left no rugged prominences or undue protuberances; there is a suggestion of energy in the countenance, but nothing of rude strength or grinding friction. He commenced to read his address in a voice which was hoarse from a cold or embarrassment. Those in the vicinity listened politely for a few moments, but finding that they could hear only an occasional fraction of a sentence they gave their attention to something else, and resolved to get the remarks from the newspapers. The speaker took a sip or two of water and his voice improved. It extended further and further from the desk, and soon reached far into the black mass that rolled on beyond the delegates. And now, suddenly, those who had resolved to wait and read his speech in the morning papers found themselves listening. He began to speak of the men whom the convention had for a choice of candidates. He spoke of what Vermont had to offer, and there was a fair wave of enthusiasm that swept over the audience in the shape of cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Illinois was mentioned, and the services of her "favorit son" on the battle-field and in official life were hinted at, and the response from the delegations was emphatic in one or two localities, but did not make any excursions outside of the barricade among the people. New York was gracefully mentioned as one of the States which is in a position to furnish what the convention and the party need to win the coming battle. And then the uproar began. Portions of the delegates cheered vociferously, and here and there from out the distant masses there came roars of approval. And then in choice and elegant language he brought up Maine, and eulogized the gift to the Nation which that State is prepared to make.

In a second a majority of the delegates, the long blocks of people to the right and left, to the rear, and from gallery to gallery, and from pit to dome, were on their feet, and the grand structure rocked with the thunders of the cheers! The air was white and black with waving handkerchiefs and flying hats. It was a veritable thunder-storm of enthusiasm. It rolled from horizon to horizon of the hall, it roared up the cloud-banks of people to the zenith of the roof, and as it died away it was taken up and again and again repeated till it seemed as if the storm were without end! What was most apparent in this tumultuous outburst was that it was without the slightest premonition. It came as unexpectedly as a flash of lightning sometimes does out of a clear sky. It was spontaneous and unpremeditated as is the fall of a stone to the earth when its support is withdrawn. One instant, the vast audience had possibly not even the thought of Blaine in its minds, and the next it was wild with an enthusiasm which even those who were most affected could not wholly explain.

The speaker closed his address, after the repeated and long drawn-out enthusiasm of the people would permit him to resume, by an allusion to what was within the reach of Ohio in the person of one who is distinguished as a patriot, and the greatest of living soldiers, and who might be available in case the demand of the States for a leader should fall upon Ohio. There was considerable hurrahing over this allusion to the warrior member of the Sherman family, but nothing so enthusiastic as over the proffered gift of Maine. How far the compliments of the Chairman to Gen. Sherman were intended as a civility to a great Captain and how far as an attempt to familiarize the people with the name of a possible candidate is something which was not precised in the address.

The two episodes referred to rescued the morning hour from anything like stagnation. The attempt to make the delegates agree to bind themselves to sustain the nomination, whoever it might be, found an indignant opponent in Curtis, who asserted that he was a free man and needed no chains to bind his honor. He denounced the intended movement as an insult to every member of the convention, and did it so effectively that he carried the sympathies of the delegates and the audience with him, and placed himself in the very front of the speakers who have thus far obtained a hearing. The Blaine episode shows the inflammable nature of the people: one moment the vast assembly-room was of a twilight obscurity and the next it was blazing in every portion of its space. To kindle them, as in the case of certain matches, it is only necessary to scratch them on the proper chemical surface. In the present case, the Maine chemical composition seems to have been the one needed to secure the ignition of the masses.

At night the convention was slow in assembling, and still slower in coming to order after the hall was filled. Despite the thunder-storm and the pouring rain every seat was taken, the women turning out in immense force. The gaslights and the gay colors of the lady visitors were exhilarating, the audience was cheerful, and there were fond anticipations of an evening of sensational enjoyment. The square jaws and resolute mouth of young Roosevelt were detected in close proximity to the ear of the Chairman; Curtis was surrounded in one of the aisles by a mysterious crowd of half a dozen; the gigantic ex-Congressman Donnan, of Iowa, was seen to be engaged in whispered interviews with some members of the press, from all of which acute observers were led to conclude that the prospects were excellent for a lively evening session.

Matthews, of the Illinois contingent, caught the eye of the Chairman, and sent up a resolution that 500 additional entrance-tickets be printed for the use of veteran soldiers who might be in the city. The mover then proceeded to describe the condition of the veterans who had come here from all parts of the Union to witness the proceedings of the assemblage. When assured that a ticket for every seat in the hall had been sold Mr. Matthews movingly implored that the travel-worn veterans be permitted to occupy a seat here and there when the regular owner was absent, and the remainder of the time they could lie about the portioos on the outside of the building. Somehow the delegates did not take kindly to the movement. There was a sarcastic motion that the distribution of the additional tickets be given to the Illinois delegation, whereat there was much laughter. It seemed to strike some of the delegates that there was something behind the patriotic and pathetic appeal, and they bandied in soto voce to each other the word "Logan." It is, of course, a mistake to suppose for an instant that the attempt had the motive to increase the number of Gen. Logan's followers in the hall or to advance any interest save the gratification of the curiosity of the veterans.

The debate over the resolution drew out several speakers, but none were friendly save a venerable colored delegate from Florida, Mr. Lee, who beamed benevolently over the great audience through enormous spectacles, and magnanimously proposed, as there are no veterans from his State, the tickets due the delegation should be given to some State which has veterans of its own.

Very soon afterwards the comfortable audience had filed out into the storm and the darkness.

WHO WERE THERE.

GOSSIP IN THE BOXES.

FEMALE FRIENDS OF THE CANDIDATES AND WHAT THEY SAY—A SPIRITLESS OCCASION.

The second session was a disappointment, and the lamentations and expressions of disgust heard on all sides were positively pitiful.

One woman, seated just back of the boxes on the east side of the house, had paid $18 for her ticket. There were people here from all the neighboring States who had risked their only chance to hear a nominating speech, and when the motion to adjourn was carried their wrath was almost boundless.

The audience was much larger than Tuesday; there were many more women present, but the assembly was cold, and most of the people seemed to have but a vague idea of what was going on. This listlessness was largely due to the very poor speaking, which was remarkable alike for lack of vocal power as well as diction.

COLORED REJOICING.

The elevation of the Hon. John R. Lynch to the position of Temporary Chairman seemed to have set the whole African element in a jubilant frame of mind. Every colored face in the house beamed with delight, and every Democrat swore and scowled. Some of these politicians were heard to say Arthur will make a good President, for Arthur's a gentleman. But the notion that Lynch was honored by the Arthur followers has set the pretended Arthur Democrats of "influence," howling like so many Modocks. There is no mistaking the fact that much of the applause of yesterday at mention of Arthur's name came from the Democratic sympathizers.

VESTAL VIRGINS.

The ladies were out in full force, and as early as 10 o'clock sat in the boxes and galleries behind bright bouquets and restless little pink, green, and blue fans. Many of them had friends among the delegates, and every once in a while some Blaine or Arthur man was called over and plied with more questions than a well-informed statesman could answer in a month. "Which is Col. Ingersoll? Please point him out." "Why, you must be mistaken! Not that large rosy man with the red handkerchief!"

When the matron in the box was assured that the figure in the gallery was none other than Pope Bob she looked perturbed.

"Why, he doesn't look like a bad man, and I've heard such horrid things about him. And is that Mrs. Ingersoll? Well, I declare, if she doesn't look happy!"

Poor little innocent! The question is but one of many from people who picture the great infidel with the face of a Mephistopheles. Of all the great men in the hall it is very doubtful if there is one who has been more traduced. Somehow he did not look comfortable—the spectator's chair did not seem to fit him.

THE AFRICAN MOSES.

Another restless, unhappy mortal was Fred Douglass, with his iron-gray hair arranged like the Circassian girls one sees at a circus. He gave his attention to the Chair, but every movement and motion of the committee was commented on to any neighbor who chanced to be near him.

MANLY BEAUTY.

"Oh, ain't they nice? Who are they?"

The question came from one of the prettiest pair of feminine lips that can be found among the ladies of the West Side, and the subject of the inquiry was the Union Republican Club of Philadelphia.

"See what handsome uniforms they have! I wonder if they are all married men? Do you think that they brought their wives with them to Chicago? Does your husband know any of them? Will any of them be seen at your house?"

So wagged a chat between the pretty woman and a not less winsome female companion.

A listener overhearing the talk was heard to say, "If I had a wife or sweetheart I'd chain her up while those dudes remained in town."

The rumor is discredited that the Dime-Museum people have secured the Quaker charmers for a beauty show, but it was discovered that the gray-suited fellows are not like camels, for they can't go long without a drink.

The talk one hears from the boxes is more interesting than edifying. A group of Prairie avenue ladies who are strong for Arthur were using their blandishments on their delegate friends with the hope of proselyting them. "It is rumored," said one, "that maybe Arthur, if elected, will offer his hand to a Chicago widow."

NO ICE IN THEIRS.

Edmunds has few or no admirers among the fair creatures from the fact that none of them know anything about him.

Blaine is the favorit among ladies who are or may have been school-teachers, and the followers of Logan will "do all we can for Mrs. Logan, because she deserves to be rewarded for having made the Senator what he is."

A little group of West Side girls were going to work for Lincoln, because his wife was so poorly and he had been so kind to his mother.

About the same woman were in attendance as on the previous day.

DELEGATES AND GUESTS.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Chairman Henderson is a tall, angular man with a pair of long, bony hands, sunken face, and cold, searching gray eyes. His head is a good shape, but is little protected as far as wig or hair is concerned. Since his promotion to the platform he has been so nervous and excited that one might fancy him a convalescent. On his way to the chair last night he was greeted by scores of friends and admirers, but somehow the ladies in the house were not very prodigal of favorable criticisms. His desk was ornamented with a large heart-shaped basket filled with roses, peonies, primroses, and cape jasmine, the gift of Col. Sexton. W. G. Donnan, of Iowa, sent in a pair of rockers made of tea-roses and ornamented with a large bow of satin ribbon.

IN THE DELEGATES' CHAIRS.

The Hon. J. R. Lynch was seen last evening looking much happier and more satisfied with his nine chair in his own State than he was at the speaker's table.

John B. Dawson, of New York, has one of the very front chairs. He wears a light suit of clothes, a tall white hat with a black band on it, and a turn-down collar. His face is ruddy, his eyes bright, and he has such a superabundance of animal spirits that it is an utter impossibility for him to keep still five minutes at a time. John B. Lydecker sat back of him picking his teeth most vigorously, and looking not a little like President Arthur, and for fully thirty minutes before the convention was called to order he was scrutinized by hundreds of ladies in both galleries who were almost certain that that was Chester A. Arthur.

OTHER CELEBRITIES.

Robert G. Ingersoll was loudly called for, but as soon as his name was mentioned he dropped into a chair with his face as red as a June peony. He came in at the south door with a toothpick in his mouth, a wilted collar, very wet feet, and a cotton umbrella.

The Hon. John C. New looked five years older than he did a month ago. He has an inordinate desire to move on and tries every chair he finds empty without coming across any one that suits him. First he was seen perched up on the east end of the platform; five minutes later he was being jostled about by the newspaper-men; and when the convention adjourned and Gov. Ogiesby got up to make a speech Mr. New was on the west end of the platform, resting on one knee and straining every nerve to hear what the hoary-headed Governor had to say.

THE CARRIAGES.

The corridors were filled with ladies who, having sent their escorts off for a carriage or cab, remained to keep up their starts and cover up their flowers and feathers. There were not less than 500 private conveyances round the door and the noise made by hansom-cab men and gurney-drivers was simply deafening. They backed their rumbling, stunted, little boxes up to the curbstones without the least regard for policemen's orders, or the ankles of men or beasts, and were in readiness to take anybody any place.

QUEER CUSTOMERS.

There were any number of odd remarks and odd-looking people noted in the lines going into the Exposition Building, but two must suffice. One great, burly colored delegate had his wife with him. It was evidently her first visit, and while was so much concerned that she found new cause for alarm everywhere she turned. She feared her pockets would be picked or her earrings snatched, and before the awning was reached she wanted to "git back to the folks." There was a positive commotion when a colored delegate with a white woman on his arm moved through the file of men that extended from the gutter to the entrance. The remarks of the crowd were both audible and scathing, and the flushed face of the woman must have expressed but slightly her mortification.

When the hall was reached she found a chair in the rear of the boxes, and her companion found his own delegates. It was learned afterward that the woman resides on the West Side and had with the consent of her family accepted the attention of the delegate, he being unable to furnish her a ticket.

IN SECTION A.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hesing, Mrs. L. B. Titus, State-Senator George B. White, Judge Kirk Hawes, E. F. C. Klokke, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, L. L. Coburn, Ira W. Buell, O. W. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Chiles, Judge Elliott Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lombard.

IN SECTION B.

R. B. Hanis, Col. and Mrs. H. W. Thompson and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Montgomery, Ald. and Mrs. J. W. Lyke, Ald. Arthur Dixon, Gen. and Mrs. O. L. Man, Col. Buford Wilson of Springfield, Ald. D. D. Shorey and daughter, D. W. Nickerson, Frank Gilbert, Marc Hamblin, C. F. Wright, Thomas Betts, United States Commissioner Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Van Cleve.

THROUGH THE AUDIENCE.

D. R. Dyche, Col. E. D. Swain, Gen. William B. Strong, William Converse, Luther Tracy, J. M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Custer, W. H. Swett, J. W. Waughop, George Bass, H. F. Otis, T. J. McMaster, W. H. Forbes, John R. Pollock, F. P. Fletcher, Douglas Payne, L. B. Whitney, Mrs. McRusher, Miss McRusher, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burgess, Miss Burgess, W. H. DeCosta, W. H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. B. Campbell, C. L. Lane, George Hill, J. J. A. Williams, R. G. Sherman, C. H. Bigelow, J. T. English, Norwood Burr, L. A. Clark, G. C. Rimmill, W. W. Kimball, F. G. Kimball, Gen. McCullom, the Misses McCullom, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mayor and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Doddridge, Count J. de Pourtales of Germany, Caleb S. Howell, Calvin Cobb, C. C. Hammill and wife, R. W. McBirdes and wife, Col. and Mrs. Ingersoll, J. H. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. McVicker, Dr. and Mrs. F. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. M. Larrabee, Mrs. and Mrs. J. C. New, C. C. McConnell, J. B. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Akerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Bundy, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hancock and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Longstreet, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Cottman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Barrey, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Wobson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. X. L. Otis, Philo Otis, William Le Barron, Fred Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Enderly, the Misses Enderly, Gen. Hazen, the Hon. J. A. Kasson, Count Storris, Gen. Chetlain, George Howland, A. S. Gage, E. C. Elsworth.

STAGE GUESTS.

Judge and Mrs. J. B. Bradwell, Dr. O. C. De Wolf, the Hon. John Wentworth, the Hon. B. J. Ogiesby, ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, the Hon. William Aldrich, Gov. B. R. Sherman of Iowa, D. B. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, the Hon. J. B. Weston, member of Congress, of Maine, Capt. J. A. McCartney, Gen. Martin Beem, the Rev. E. M. Soule, Maj. and Mrs. Les Reader, Fred Douglass, Postmaster Palmer, John Barker.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE SECOND DAY.

PRAYER BY THE REV. JOHN H. BARROWS.

Temporary Chairman Lynch rapped the convention to order at eighteen minutes past 11, and, after several minutes' delay in an attempt to obtain quiet, said: "The convention will now be opened with prayer by the Rev. John H. Barrows, of this city."

The reverend gentleman made the following prayer:

Let us unite in prayer. Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations. We bless Thee, God of our fathers, that Thou hast dealt so graciously with this American people, that a Nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the sublime truth that all men are created equal has endured to this hour. We praise Thee that Thou hast delivered us from dismemberment and shameful overthrow. We magnify Thy name, a King of Kings and Ruler of mankind, that institutions founded upon the precepts of the New Testament, and in which there is so much of the life-blood of Jesus Christ, have survived the shocks of war and the wastings of time and corruption, and we thank Thee for the vast moral and political changes indicated by the presence here of him who now so worthily presides over this convention. We thank Thee, O God, for every service to the cause of human rights, of good government, of popular education rendered by the political organization whose representatives are assembled here at this time. We thank Thee for the names of Lincoln and Lovejoy, of Sumner and Garfield—names which have been given to the imperishable galaxy of history; names associated forever with triumphs of humanity; and we pray Thee, O God, that the men of today may be equally faithful to duty; that they may be equally loyal to the new duties which new occasions ever teach. Let the leaven of unrighteousness, wherever it lurks, be cast out utterly. God grant that among the people North and South, East and West, there may not only be a deepening sentiment of Nationality, but also of growing enlightenment, a more vigorous conscience, and a strengthened purpose that iniquity and folly shall not be enacted into law. God bless and perpetuate the Union of these American States, to which Thou hast given at last the impregnable defense of freedom and of justice; and we pray Thee, O Lord, that the spirit of wisdom and of fraternity may prevail in all the deliberations of this great convention, overruling differences and divisions for our National welfare, and may Thy favor, which is life, and Thy loving kindness, which is better than life, abide with him who now presides over this body; and with Thou bless the race and the Commonwealth and the cause which he represents; and we pray Thee, O God, that when this convention is dissolved it may have presented to the suffrages of the Nation for the highest office in the people's gift a candidate who in personal character, in devotion to duty, in loyalty to American institutions, in courage, experience, and wisdom shall worthily succeed to the chair of Washington, and thus help the Nation to become not only more prosperous, and just, and peaceful, but also to be an inspiration and a blessing to the struggling peoples of mankind. And to Thy name shall be all praise. Amen.

A TEMPERANCE MEMORIAL.

READ AND REFERRED.

The Temporary Chairman—What is the pleasure of the convention?

Mr. Gary, of Maryland—I desire to present a memorial from the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, and as it is exceedingly brief—I will not occupy more than a minute and a half—I ask that it may be read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Secretary read as follows:

The undersigned, the President and Secretary of the American State Temperance Alliance, as well as the Central Executive Committee thereof, do hereby certify that the following resolutions were passed by the Central Executive Committee of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance at a regular meeting held the 6th of May, 1884.

Mr. Rosenthal, of Texas—Mr. Chairman: I move that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Temporary Chairman—The Secretary is not through reading it yet, and will proceed.

The Secretary went on:

Resolved, By the Central Executive Committee of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, acting under the advice and by the authority of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, which latter being the representative of the temperance organizations, churches, schools, and all moral and reform associations of the State, that we do hereby earnestly request that the Republican and Democratic Conventions that will nominate candidates for President of the United States in the present year 1884 to adopt as articels in their platform of principles distinctly recognizing the right and policy of the people to suppress or prohibit by law the liquor traffic, and to nominate candidates in accord with this declaration.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Executive Committee be directed to certify and forward the above resolution together with a copy of the resolution recently adopted by the late convention of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance in relation to the same subject matter, to each of these nominating conventions or to the presiding officers thereof. And we hereby further certify that the following resolution was passed by the late annual meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance in convention assembled the 17th day of April, 1884, every county of this State being duly represented excepting one therein:

Resolved, That the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic has become one of such vital political importance to the Nation as to justify the prohibitionists of both the Democratic and Republican parties in requiring of them, at their next nominating conventions for President and Vice-President of the United States, to distinctly and positively recognize this question in their respective platforms, and to nominate candidates who are in accord therewith: and if both parties shall do so we will not make the question a political one in this presidential campaign; and if either party shall distinctly so do, and the other refuse or decline, we will cast our suffrages for the party thus favoring this question in preference to the one refusing, regardless of our political affiliations.

The Temporary Chairman—It will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

A SIX-YEARS' TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Massey, of Delaware—I hold in my hand, sir, a resolution which on behalf and by direction of the unanimous sentiment of my delegation I am instructed to present to this convention. I ask permission to send it to the Secretary's table to be read, and then desire to submit a motion for its adoption.

The Temporary Chairman—It will be read by the Secretary.

The resolution was read by the Secretary as follows:

WHEREAS, The propriety of the adoption of such an amendment to the Federal Constitution as will enlarge the term of office of the President of the United States to six years and render the incumbent of that office ineligible to reelection is a subject well worthy of the conside ation of this convention in order that the possibilities of a use or misuse of the public patronage may be avoided; therefore,

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the committee on Resolutions to the end that it may be duly considered and a suitable deliverance made on that behalf.

Mr. Massey—I now move its adoption, sir.

The Temporary Chairman—The motion is not in order. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

OWNERSHIP OF AMERICAN LAND BY NON-RESIDENTS.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas—I offer the following resolution.

The Temporary Chairman—The Senator will send up his resolution. The resolution will be read, as offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The Secretary read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That American land should belong alone to those willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. The best interests of the Republic are with those who are bound to it by the tie of ownership and possession of the soil. The system of tenant-farming and absent landlordism which has disturbed Ireland and destroyed the peace of Europe is opposed to the doctrines of the fathers, and has no place in the policy of a Republic. [Applause.]

Senator Plumb—I move it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Temporary Chairman—It will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

PLEDGING THE DELEGATES.

CONKLING'S RESOLUTION OF FOUR YEARS AGO REINTRODUCED AND THEN WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee—I send a resolution to the Secretary's desk which I ask to be read, and I move that the rules be suspended and the resolution passed because it is a resolution pledging the support of this convention to its nominee, whoever he may be.

The Temporary Chairman—The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree. [Applause.]

Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee—Mr. Chairman: I move that the rules be suspended and that this resolution be passed upon.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—Mr. Chairman: I trust that that resolution will not pass. I have come to this convention, as I believe every man has come, expecting in good faith to support its nominee, and believing that this convention will not nominate any man who will not command the universal support of the members of this convention, and of the Republican party of the United States. That resolution has had in the past a bad paternity—brought here never when Lincoln was nominated, brought here only by a gentleman from New York—Mr. Conkling, the late Mr. Conkling. I trust this convention will not insult the conscience by a mere perfunctory pledge.

Gen. Winkler, of Wisconsin—I take it that our presence here is an assertion in itself on the part of every one of us that we propose to support the nominees of the convention, and that it needs no resolution in order to enforce that assertion, and it is for that reason that I am opposed to adopting any resolution on this subject.

THE MOVER DEFENDS HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee—Mr. Chairman: In offering that resolution I do it in good faith, and I trust that there is no delegate here that is not willing and ready to subscribe to that resolution; and if there be here a delegate who is not willing and ready to subscribe to that resolution, and if there be here a delegate who is not willing to support the nominee of this convention, he surely ought not to participate in the deliberations of this convention. I don't care where he comes from. I know of no one that can come to a man that is here for the purpose of participating in making this nomination in indorsing that resolution and being willing to stand by the nominee of the convention. I have heard whispers in the air as to the course of some gentlemen. I don't know if they are true, but for the purpose of showing the world that the Republican party stands here today united and determined to support the nominee of this convention I introduced that resolution and moved its adoption.

CALIFORNIA URGES ITS ADOPTION.

Mr. Knight, of California—Mr. Chairman: I gentlemen of this convention: I hope that the resolution will pass. [Applause.] No honest Republican, no man having the good of the great Republican party at heart should refuse to stand on the floor of this convention and put down that resolution. [Applause.] There is already whispers in the air from men high in the Republican party, or once stood high in the Republican party, openly and avowedly declaring that they will not support one man if he be nominated in this convention of the most intelligent men of this Nation. Those kind of men we want to know, and the sooner they are out of the Republican party the better for the party. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the convention, no more enthusiastic people are under the shadow of the American flag than from the section I come from. No more enthusiastic people in their candidate can be found in this convention, but if he should not be the choice I believe we would be false to every principle of the Republican party, we would be false to the constituency which we represent, we would be false to ourselves if we did not abide by the nominee of this party of intelligence. [Applause.] What reason can be urged that the members of this convention, with their patriotism and their zeal in behalf of the Republican party—what reason can urged that this convention shall not support its nominee? None can be given. Therefore, gentlemen of the convention, I have, and I insist for the section of the country from which we come from, that the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be, have the hearty support of the convention; and let a great periodical journal [*Harper's Weekly*] say what it will to the contrary [applause and hisses] let the honest convictions of this convention be expressed by a vote in its support. [Loud applause.]

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Mr. George William Curtis, of New York, rose and said: Mr. Chairman: As a Republican and a free man I came into this convention. By the grace of God, a Republican and a free man will I go out of this convention. [Loud applause.] Twenty-four years ago I was born in Chicago. [Applause.] Twenty-four years ago I took part with the men of this country who nominated the man who bears the most illustrious name in the Republican party, and the brightest ray in whose halo of glory and immortality is that he was the great Emancipator. [Loud applause.] I say that convention, sir, a resolution was offered in amendment of the platform. It introduced into that platform certain words from the Declaration of Independence. That amendment was voted down in that convention. And Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, rose from his seat [applause] and was passing out of the convention. As he went he passed by my hand, and I reached out my hand, well-nigh a boy, and unknown to him. I said, "Sir, where are you going?" He said to me, "Young man, I am going out of this convention, for I find there is no place in a Republican Convention for an original anti-slavery man like me." [Loud cheers.]

Well, gentlemen, he yielded to persuasion and took his seat, and before that convention proceeded to its nomination, by a universal roar of assent, the Republican party there assembled declared, without one word of dissent, or dissent, that no sound should ever be heard in a Republican Convention that in the slightest degree reflected upon the honor or upon the loyalty of the men who took part in that convention. [Applause.]

The gentleman last upon the floor says that he dares any man upon this floor to vote against that resolution. I say to him in reply that the presentation of such a resolution in such a convention as this is an insult to every honorable member of it, and to every honorable Republican in these United States. [Loud applause.]

Ah, Mr. Chairman, this question is not a new question. In precisely, if I do not mistake, the same terms in which this is couched, it was brought into the last Republican Convention and a man from West Virginia [applause]—honor his name—that man said, in the face of the roar of the gallery, in the face of all dissent, Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, said "Hold! I am a Republican who carries his sovereignty under his hat."

Now, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Campbell's position in that convention, the wise reflection and the afterthought of the Republican Convention of 1880, under the lead of that great and immortal leader, whose face confronts us there—James A. Garfield, of Ohio—[applause]—under the lead of Garfield, I remind my friend from California, the convention, in taking its action, discard the gentleman who presented the resolution to withdraw the resolution from the consideration of the convention.

Now, sir, in the light of the character of the Republican party, in the light of the action of the last Republican Convention, the first conv

several counties, parts of counties, or wards composing the Congressional district, shall be the same as that which at that time prevails in each district respectively for the nomination of Republican candidates for members of Congress, and whenever a majority of the counties or subdivisions containing not less than one-half of the population of the district shall regularly unite in the call and conduct of the convention the action thereof shall be valid.

Judge Ewing, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman: I move that the rules be suspended and that resolution adopted. The rule heretofore prevailing is somewhat vague and indefinit. I therefore move that the rules be suspended and that the resolution be adopted.

The Temporary Chairman—This subject was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, and this is proper to be referred in connection with the subject matter.

Mr. Hart, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman: I move that it be referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

The Temporary Chairman—It will be so referred.

Mr. McClure, of California—Mr. Chairman: I am instructed by the Committee on Credentials to report progress and to say that we hope to be able to make a full report early this afternoon or early in the evening.

A PROHIBITION AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire—Mr. Chairman: I have a resolution that I would like to have read.

The Secretary read the following:

WHEREAS, The evils of the traffic in alcoholic beverages are great and general, and in the belief of many of the people are such as to require a change in the Constitution of the United States in order that by the coöperation of State and National legislation there may be a more efficient exercise of the right of society to control that traffic and to remove the evils thereof; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the growth of republican institutions and the preservation of constitutional liberty that the right of the people to amend the fundamental law should be fully exercised; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention recommends the submission by Congress to the Legislatures of the States of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages, that the same may be adopted or rejected according to the will of the people.

The Temporary Chairman—It will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

GEN. JOHN B. HENDERSON ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The Temporary Chairman—The Committee on Permanent Organization is ready to make their report. The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization will now be received.

Gen. Williams, of Indiana, the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization—Mr. Chairman: I am requested to report the name of Gen. John B. Henderson, of Missouri, for Permanent Chairman. [Applause.] I will place the list of Vice-Presidents and Assistant Secretaries in the hands of the Reading Clerks for the purpose of being read.

The Temporary Chairman—The committee reports the name of Gen. John B. Henderson, of Missouri, as Permanent President of the convention, and the other officers as agreed upon by the State delegations. The Chair thinks it is not necessary to read them.

The names of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Alabama, Paul Strobach; Arkansas, S. H. Holland; California, William Johnston; Colorado, D. F. Crowell; Connecticut, Fred Miles; Delaware, John Pilling; Florida, John G. Long; Georgia, W. A. Pledger; Illinois, John I. Rinaker; Indiana, James C. Veatch; Iowa, T. M. C. Logan; Kansas, John G. Wood; Kentucky, W. L. Haselit; Louisiana, R. F. Guichard; Maine, J. R. Bodwell; Maryland, J. McPherson Scott; Massachusetts, William W. Rice; Michigan, George W. Webber; Minnesota, Alphonso Barto; Mississippi, R. F. Beck; Missouri, B. M. Prentiss; Nebraska, E. L. Reed; Nevada, R. L. Lee; New Hampshire, Charles H. Sawyer; New Jersey, John I. Blair; New York, Thomas Cornwell; North Carolina, T. B. Keogh; Ohio, Edwin Cowles; Oregon, J. N. Dolph; Pennsylvania, Hamilton Disston; Rhode Island, D. G. Littlefield; South Carolina, Samuel Lee; Tennessee, A. H. Pettibone; Texas, N. W. Cuney; Vermont, Alonzo B. Valentine; Virginia, L. S. Walker; West Virginia, E. L. Butrick; Wisconsin, E. H. Brodhead; Arizona, L. H. Goodrich; Dakota, J. L. Jolley; Idaho, W. N. Shilling; Montana, Lee Mantle; New Mexico, Eugene Romerio; Utah, Nathan Kimball; Washington, John L. Wilson; Wyoming, James France; District of Columbia, Perry H. Carson.

SECRETARIES.

Permanent—Charles W. Clisbee, Michigan.

Assistants—Alabama, J. C. Duke; Arkansas, A. A. Tufts; California, G. W. Scheil; Colorado, A. L. Emigh; Connecticut, Luzerne I. Munson; Delaware, Daniel J. Layton; Florida, A. C. Lightbourn; Georgia, W. T. B. Wilson; Illinois, Charles T. Strattan; Indiana, Eugene G. Hay; Iowa, Calvin Manning; Kansas, J. S. McDowell; Kentucky, R. A. Buckner Jr.; Louisiana, C. Morgan; Maine, Austin Harris; Maryland, William Coath; Massachusetts, Edward H. Haskell; Michigan, S. C. Moffett; Minnesota, C. H. Graves; Mississippi, W. H. Kennon; Missouri, O. C. Hill; Nebraska, J. W. Burton; Nevada, C. S. Young; New Hampshire, Frank D. Currier; New Jersey, Thomas B. Harned; New York, Titus Sheard; North Carolina, C. D. Upchurch; Ohio, Clarence Brown; Oregon, A. G. Hovey; Pennsylvania, H. H. Bingham; Rhode Island, A. L. Chester; South Carolina, S. E. Smith; Tennessee, H. F. Griscom; Texas, E. J. Evans; Vermont, Truman C. Fletcher; Virginia, R. L. Mitchell; West Virginia, T. P. Jacobs; Wisconsin, George B. Shaw; Arizona, A. H. Stebbins; Dakota, Nelson E. Nelson; Idaho, D. P. B. Pride; Montana, W. F. Sanders; New Mexico, W. N. H. Llewellyn; Utah, James E. Gallagher; Washington, G. D. Hill; Wyoming, J. W. Meldrum; District of Columbia, Frank B. Conger.

Mr. Lawson, of New York—Mr. Chairman, is it in order, before the settlement of the contested seats, to elect a Permanent President?

The Temporary Chairman—That is a matter within the discretion of the convention.

Mr. Lawson—I raise that point of order.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair thinks it is in the discretion of the convention. It seems that is what was done four years ago.

Mr. Smalls, of South Carolina—Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question. Can we elect a President before the Committee on Credentials have reported and we know who are the members of this convention?

The Temporary Chairman—That is for the convention to decide. It is what was done four years ago.

Gen. Williams, of Indiana—Mr. Chairman, I move that we adopt the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

The motion was carried.

The Temporary Chairman—The Chair will appoint as the committee to conduct the Permanent President of this convention to the stand the Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvania, George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, and George B. Williams of Indiana.

The committee conducted the Permanent President to the platform and the Temporary Chairman introduced him to the convention in the following words:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I take pleasure in introducing to you your Permanent President, the Hon. John B. Henderson." [Applause.]

JOHN B. HENDERSON.

ADDRESS OF THE PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

Gen. Henderson—Gentlemen of the Convention: We have assembled on this occasion to survey the past history of the party, to rejoice as we may because of the good it has done, to correct its errors, if errors there be, to discover, if possible, the wants of the present and with patriotic firmness provide for the future. Gentlemen, our past history is the Union preserved, slavery abolished, and its former victims equally and honorably by our sides in this convention; the public faith maintained, unbounded credit at home and abroad; a currency convertible into coin, and the pulses of industry throbbing with renewed health and vigor in every section of a prosperous and peaceful country. These are the fruits of triumphs over adverse policies gained in the military and civil conflicts of the last twenty-four years. Out of these conflicts has come a race of heroes and statesmen challenging confidence and love at home and respect and admiration abroad.

And when we now come to select a standard-bearer for the approaching contest our embarrassment is not in the want but in the multiplicity of Presidential material. New York has her true and tried statesman [applause], upon whose Administration the fierce and even unfriendly light of public scrutiny has been turned, and the universal verdict is: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." [Cheers.] Vermont has her great statesman, whose mind is as clear as the crystal springs of his native State, and whose virtue is as firm as its granit hills. [Applause.] Ohio can come with a name whose history is but the history of the Republican party. [Applause.] Illinois can come with a man who never failed in the discharge of public duty [cheers], whether in council-chamber or upon fields of battle. [Cheers.] Maine has her favorit, whose splendid abilities and personal qualities have endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of mankind. [Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs for several minutes.] Connecticut and Indiana also come with names scarcely less illustrious than any of these. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, if because of personal disagreements amongst us or the emergencies of the occasion, another name is sought, there yet remains that grand old hero of Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. [Applause.] When patriotism calls, he cannot, if he would, be silent; but grasping that banner, to him so dear, which he has already borne in triumph upon many a bloody field, he would march to a civic victory no less renowned than those of war.

Gentlemen, I thank you for this distinguished mark of your confidence, and will discharge the duties imposed at least with impartiality. [Applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

PRESENTATION OF A GAVEL.

The Secretary—I am requested to read the following:

To the Chairman of the Republican National Convention—DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure no less than the honor of presenting to you a gavel which is made of wood from every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska, and the handle of it is from the old Charter-Oak tree of Hartford, Conn. The gavel is a solid unit, and through it the States speak with one voice. If the delegates from all the States and Territories from which this gavel comes will act in a manner equally united, the best interests of the country will be subserved. Respectfully, A. H. ANDREWS & Co.

The Chairman—An omen, no doubt, gentlemen, of our success in November next, a union of the States once more. [Applause.] What is now the pleasure of the convention?

Mr. Stebbins, of Arizona—I have a resolution which I wish to have read and referred.

Judge Foraker, of Ohio—Mr. Chairman: I move you, sir, that the present of that gavel be accepted and that the thanks of this convention be tendered to those presenting it.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the gavel now presented be accepted and that the thanks of this convention be tendered to the donors. Is the house ready for the question? Those in favor will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary then read the following resolution, offered by Mr. Stebbins, of Arizona:

Resolved, That appointments to office in the Territories by the President ought to be made from the bona-fide residents of the Territories and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof.

The Chairman—The resolution of the gentleman from Arizona will go to the Committee on Resolutions as a matter of course.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE A CABINET OFFICER.

Mr. Parks, of California—I have a resolution which I will read and ask to have it referred.

The Chairman—The gentleman will send it up to the Clerk.

The Secretary—Mr. Johnston, of California, offers the following resolution:

In behalf of those who represent the great and fundamental industry of our country we demand that agriculture shall have a special representative in the President's Cabinet; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer.

The Chairman—The resolution will go to the Committee on Resolutions as a matter of course.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey—I ask for information if the Committee on Rules are ready to report?

The Secretary—We have an announcement here to read that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business are requested to meet in ante-room No. 1 immediately after the adjournment of this session.

Mr. Sewell—I move that this convention take a recess until 4 o'clock—7 o'clock this evening.

The Chairman—Is that motion seconded?

A delegate—I second it.

The Chairman—It has been moved and seconded that this convention now take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts—Will the gentleman withdraw that motion while I send up a resolution to be referred?

Mr. Sewell—Yes.

The Chairman—It will be sent to the desk.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

WHEREAS, The women of this country are citizens, producers, and taxpayers, and are amenable to all the laws of the land, civil and criminal, which they thus far have had no part in making; therefore,

Resolved, That we favor the right of the women of the country to vote. [Laughter and applause.]

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The motion of Mr. Sewell was then agreed to, and the convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

THE VETERAN SOLDIERS.

A RESOLUTION TO GIVE THEM 500 ADMISSION TICKETS DEFEATED.

At 7:35 Chairman Henderson struck the desk with his gavel and said: "The convention will come to order. There is a communication in the hands of the Secretary from the Committee on Credentials, which will be read."

Assistant-Secretary Stone read as follows:

To the Chairman of the Republican National Convention—SIR: The Committee on Credentials have the honor to notify the convention that, as important business is occupying the time of the committee, the committee will not be able to report to the convention this evening. [Signs of general disgust.]

Mr. Curtis, of New York—I hold in my hand a resolution of the American Peace Union which I ask to have referred to the Committee on Resolutions. [It was not read, but alluded to the wickedness of war, and asked a declaration in favor of arbitration.]

Col. Matthews, of Illinois—I desire to introduce and put upon its passage a resolution which I will forward to the Secretary to be read to the convention.

Assistant-Secretary Stone read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Distribution of Tickets be hereby instructed to furnish 500 tickets of admission to this hall during the sessions of this convention to the veteran soldiers who desire to witness the proceedings. [Applause.]

Col. Matthews—I ask the unanimous consent of this convention to place upon its passage that resolution.

The Chairman—Is the motion seconded?

Several delegates—Second it; second it.

Col. Matthews—It will be observed, sir, that there are vacant seats here. I wish to say to the convention that there are veteran soldiers here who have come hundreds of miles to witness the proceedings of this convention. And to that end this resolution is introduced, and I hope the convention will adopt it unanimously. [Applause.]

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska—I rise to ask a question. I wish to ask in what manner and to what persons for distribution these tickets will be issued. [Applause.]

Mr. Jessup, of Pennsylvania—I would move to amend by adding that they be distributed according to the representation upon the floor of this convention to the Chairmen of the various delegations.

A delegate—I second the amendment.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas—Mr. Chairman: Having been one of the members of the sub-committee who had charge of the apportionment of seats in this convention, and having some knowledge of the seating capacity of the hall, I desire to say in the apportionment of these seats tickets were provided sufficient to fill every seat in this hall. Now, if these additional tickets are to be issued, I would like to know where the gentlemen are to be seated. Otherwise I would be very glad to see them here. But unless you have seats for these gentlemen, and if they come in and stand in the aisles, it will cause interminable confusion. If you can devise some plan by which they can be seated I would be exceedingly gratified to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Matthews—In reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas, I have to say that while it may be true that tickets are issued for every seat in this hall, it is equally true that those seats are not occupied half of the time. If one of these veterans should happen to occupy a seat, and the holder of the ticket therefor should come along and demand it, I will say to this convention they will yield to the authority of that ticket. I want to say further, that while these seats are occupied these men will be glad to lay around the halls and passages, to the end that they might witness these proceedings; and all these men ask is to be permitted to come into the hall and occupy such seats as are not occupied by gentlemen or ladies holding accredited tickets to this convention.

Mr. Lee, of Florida—Florida was entitled to so many tickets, and yet that State has been unable to obtain those tickets. There are, I understand, twenty-five seats that belong to that State, and if that State cannot in any manner obtain the benefit of those tickets she is willing to yield those twenty-five seats that the veterans might obtain those seats and make use of them. [Applause.]

The Chairman—You have heard the resolution. The first question before the convention is the amendment offered by the gentleman on the left (Mr. Jessup.)

Mr. Matthews—I most cheerfully accept the amendment of the gentleman on my right. (Mr. Jessup).

The Chairman—The amendment is accepted. The resolution as amended will now be read.

The Secretary read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Distribution of Tickets be hereby instructed to furnish 500 tickets of admission to this hall during the sessions of this convention to the veteran soldiers who desire to witness the proceedings, to be distributed according to the basis of representation on this floor and delivered to the Chairmen of the respective State delegations.

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama—I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that there are States here represented upon this floor who have quite large delegations here, and under the amendment that has been offered they would be entitled to tickets to distribute, and we, unfortunately, have but a few veteran soldiers among us that we know anything about, and I think these amendments ought to apply to the State that had veteran soldiers in the cause of the Union, to place them in the hands of the Chairmen of the States that have no soldiers on this floor of that class and of that character.

Mr. Massey, of Delaware—Mr. Chairman: I rise to suggest another amendment, sir, and that is, that the resolution be so modified as that the distribution shall be made of those tickets by a sub-committee from the delegation from Illinois, so that those tickets—[Cries of "No, no," and hisses]—so that the tickets will be placed where they are wanted. If the suggestion made by a gentleman on the right of the hall—by whom I know not, for I did not recognize the member—is to be carried into effect, then it necessarily will be that, in a great many of the States represented here on this floor from which there are no Union soldiers present, the purpose intended to be accomplished by the resolution will have failed, sir; the purpose being that those soldiers of the Union—men who need no apology to be made for them in a Republican convention or their right to be here, although they stand upon the floor and are not seated—I say, if no other arrangement than that now contemplated by the suggestion be carried into effect, it will be futile to reach the object desired; and therefore I would suggest that the resolution be so modified as to contemplate distribution through the agency of a sub-committee from the Illinois delegation, to be selected by themselves. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Manning, of Iowa—I suggest, in response to the gentleman from Delaware, if there is any delegation present that have no Union soldiers or veterans, that the Chairman of that delegation turn them over to the National Committee with the request that they be reapportioned to the States that have the Union soldiers. [Cries of "Good."]

The Chairman—Before the vote shall have been taken I desire to state that I am just informed by the National Committee that tickets have been issued for every seat in the hall. Is the house ready for the question? [Cries of "Question."] All in favor of the adoption of the resolution say aye; contrary no.

The delegates voted almost unanimously no.

The Chairman—The noes seem to have it, and the resolution is defeated. [Applause.]

Mr. Lang, of Massachusetts—I move that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A delegate—I move to amend that by making it 11 o'clock.

Mr. Long, of Massachusetts—I accept the amendment.

Mr. Hussey, of Maine—Mr. Chairman: I move to amend that by making it 10 o'clock. I understand that at that time the Committee on Credentials will be ready to report. It must necessarily be a lengthy session, and there will be also a report from the Committee on Rules, and it is necessary to transact this business more expeditiously in order to get to the close of this convention.

At this point a wild yell was set up for "Ingersoll!" "Ingersoll!" and it was with difficulty that the Chairman amid the uproar could put the question to adjourn.

A delegate—I ask for the putting of the motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Chairman—The motion is to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Is that motion seconded?

A delegate—I second the motion.

The Chairman—All in favor of that motion say aye.

The motion prevailed, and the convention as a convention adjourned.

THE MASS-MEETING.

OREGON.

AN OMEN OF VICTORY.

After the adjournment, but before the delegates had begun to leave, the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, made the following announcement:

I have been requested to state, for the information of the convention, that a telegram has just been received by Senator Dolph, of the State of Oregon, announcing that at the election in that State Monday of this week, the Republicans have carried a majority of the Legislature. [Applause.] The telegram is as follows:

The Hon. J. N. Dolph, Chicago: I have to report that there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans have carried a majority of the Legislature in this State, which will secure a gain of a Senator of the United States in place of Slater. They have also elected a Republican Representative in Congress, and Oregon is safe for the nominee of this convention for President.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

A STIRRING SPEECH BY THE GALLANT ILLINOISAN.

Very few left the hall, however, as there were calls for Ingersoll, and the crowd seemed to expect him to come forward and speak. But he was not present, or, if he was, did not respond. Then there were shouts for Oglesby.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, at length seized the gavel and said: "Gentlemen, Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, is present and I know you all want to hear him." [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"]

The Governor having come to the front, Mr. Williams said: "Gentlemen, it is not necessary in an assembly of Republicans to introduce Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois." [Applause.]

Gov. Oglesby said:

BROTHER REPUBLICANS: I thank you very kindly for so much as mentioning my name. It is an unusual compliment to be called upon to address a mass-meeting which but a moment ago was a National Republican Convention. [Applause.] You are adjourned now. You have resolved yourselves by your own voluntary vote back into your common citizenship, and, although I am not honored as a delegate of this great convention, I stand now upon a par and level with you. [Applause.] If you had called upon me while yet you were a convention I should have felt quite as much honored as I even yet do.

You are met upon a very grave occasion. I shall not, parenthetically speaking, address you at any length tonight. You are met upon a very grave occasion. Many of you are clothed with a responsibility you never bore before. You may never again. You are assembled in one of the grandest, and most beautiful, and interesting cities of the Republic to deliberate upon the one, and the only one, greatest question under our Constitution. That power, the one great, sole power, higher than all the others, is delegated to you. Tell me that it is not a grave responsibility, the selection of a President of the United States! I would indeed be very happy to be a delegate. I never was a delegate in a National Convention. Yet, while I would feel quite happy to share the honor with you, I should dread the responsibility.

THE GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Mind you, gentlemen! mind you and mark you well, sitting here in this great capacity, you are deliberating upon and for the welfare of over 50,000,000 people. Don't you try to shake this responsibility off. Don't you forget it in wandering about this city busily engaged in the honorable employment of electioneering for your favorit. Gentlemen, allow me, as a common citizen with you, to warn you not to forget in your enthusiasm for your friend, in your devotion to your candidate, your higher office, your higher responsibility of deliberating for a great party—thank God, the greatest, the grandest, the noblest party of ancient or modern times! [Tremendous applause and cheers.] Don't you forget in your enthusiasm for your favorit, in your devotion to your candidate, that you are deliberating also beyond the interest of your great party for the welfare of the great Republic. [Renewed applause.] The Republic is in our keeping. Gentlemen, this Republic is in our keeping. We are responsible for it, for its standing in the world, for the preservation of its Constitution, for the beauty, and grace, and power, and splendor of its laws. Oh, no! If you ask me to speak and will honor me by listening to me, I warn you you listen to one who feels in his heart the responsibility of good, and pure, and honest, and simple Government under a great and pure Republic. [Applause.] I know how you feel about the splendid men you are favoring today. They are splendid men. Let us quit maligning them; let us quit assailing them [applause]; let us cease to furnish political food to our political adversary. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Why speak disparagingly?

THE CANDIDATES.

Why speak in uncomplimentary terms of the President of the United States? [Applause.] Why do so? The other day Chester A. Arthur was an humble citizen. [Applause.] The other day he was a plain citizen in the great commercial city of the Republic. Fate and good fortune lifted him up in this city to a proud place—the Vice-Presidency of the Nation. A sad misfortune—oh cruel! too cruel fate to our Republic—which he could not help, which he could not avoid, poor man—he is innocent; don't lay it to him [applause and cheers]—lifted him into the Presidential chair. He is a good enough Morgan for me. [Laughter and applause.]

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont [applause]; splendid old man; splendid old statesman; grand, gray-headed, gray-eyed [laughter], old Plymouth Rock Yankee and patriot, a statesman as he is [applause]—you catch me saying anything unkindly of Senator Edmunds! No! no! He is worthy to be our President [applause]; worthy of it. There is no mistake in deliberating upon him.

Now, you want me to make a speech, do you? [Laughter.] Illinois, the great State of Illinois, the State of Abraham Lincoln—[great applause, and a voice "What about Robert?"], my home, and the home of forty-four delegates on this floor, has recently placed me in a position, or the Republican party of that State, which is conspicuous to some extent, and I do not forget that in standing before this august and imposing assembly that I stand here under the scorching eyes, the critical eye, the watchful eye of the State of Illinois, and I must be very particular in every sentence that I utter. [Laughter.] The State of Illinois, the great Republican party of this State, authorizes me to talk as I talk tonight. [Cries of "Good, good!" and applause.] It is not alone Richard J. Oglesby that speaks. I speak with the responsibility of a great party and a great State behind me. I have spoken of two of the distinguished gentlemen before the American people and before this convention whose friends expect to present them here for your favor—for your favor, gentlemen, for your support or opposition. What a power you wield! Can you lift yourselves up to a full realization of it? Aye, yes, too well, too well you understand it. These gentlemen are before you to be considered tomorrow, or next day, possibly, finally. Other names, too, are before you. I shall not be partial; indeed, I feel I am on dangerous ground. [Laughter, and cries of "Go on, go on," and applause.] It would not do for me to stand here tonight, and I felt that it would not when I ventured to come before you—that it would not do for me under the present circumstances, with the environment around you, to discourse alone upon great Republican principles. You might get tired a little with that. We all understand them. We are all familiar with them, and if I shall not touch them tonight don't you get the notion in your head that I do not perfectly well understand them. [Laughter and applause.]

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Other names are before you, too; names of other gentlemen—names of other gentlemen of high character. One of them a man known in this country for more than a quarter of a century for his fidelity to our Republican institutions, for his fidelity to the very best interests of our country, a faithful student, an industrious young man, who, taking his energies in his hand, or rather inspired by the energies that his soul directed, looked upon the field of American life and American politics. He carefully educated himself; he was a careful student of American history as well as other countries, ancient and modern, of Christian, of classic, and of profane literature; a careful student of the past and of the present. He wended his way along through life until he arrested the attention of the people of one of the grandest and best States of the Union. The people where he lived saw his ability, they felt the throbbings of his great heart through their State, and they lifted him up, they commissioned him, they sent him to the National Congress to represent them. The National Congress was pleased with his industry, pleased with his capacity, pleased with his activity, and the National Congress lifted him up, and James G. Blaine, of the State of Maine—[Great applause, lasting several minutes.]

Ah, gentlemen! ah, gentlemen! little did I think — [Laughter.] I do not care to wear my voice out tonight. Little did I think—[Three cheers were proposed and given for Blaine.] Gentlemen, I ask you to be patient. Little did I think, when speaking of the educational qualifications and equipments of a good American citizen, myself poorly qualified to speak upon the subject of education at any time or anywhere, little did I think that I should be so cheered for my eloquence. [Great laughter and applause.]

I have been referring to James G. Blaine, a private citizen of the United States, like myself and most of yourselves. Justice and fairness would require of me that I should go further, and speak of his higher attainments, and of his higher qualities. [Cries of "Go on."] No, I think under the circumstances that Mr. Blaine will excuse me. [Laughter.] Why, I was quite astonished the other day in the midst of his other attainments to find that he had had the courage, shall I say the audacity, to write a book. [Laughter.] And nothing in that book pleased me more than that little solitary page up n which my own humble name was mentioned. [Laughter.] Mr. Blaine, I ought to say before this gathered audience tonight, stands, I think, before the American people as a good citizen, who has won a fair name by honest industry and by the very highest order of ability. [Applause.]

JOHN SHERMAN.

There are still other names before these delegates—before the convention, and before the American people. I know, now that I have got into this business [laughter], that I shall be accused of partiality because I will not have time to refer to all the distinguished gentlemen as their great merits require; but shall I forget, in the presence of this audience, before these delegates and the American people, the name of another American citizen who has honestly won fame by his bold and courageous career from years dating long back into the infancy of the Republican party, still standing on the front line, still marching at the head of the column of live Republicanism today; in the National Council deliberating upon great questions faithfully, studiously, industriously—whose name a few years ago was the synonym in at least a portion of our Republic for hard money and the speedy resumption of specie payments? [Applause.] Why, had you forgotten, gentlemen, the name of John Sherman, of Ohio. [Applause.] Now, do me the credit, some of you, to say that my memory was a little more vigorous than yours. John Sherman, of Ohio!

THE INDIANIANS.

Shall I pass by the State of Indiana, old glorious State of Oliver P. Morton [cheers], the great War Governor? Who here can decline to cheer the memory of Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana? [Cheers.] What a great warrior in our cause he was! Oh, comrades and soldiers, how he did stand by our old flag! How he did stand by our holy cause! and what an able, very able, Senator he was! In the State of Indiana two very distinguished gentlemen reside today, whose names I have heard many hundred times since I have been in Chicago these two days—Senator Harrison [applause] and Judge Gresham. [Applause.] You see now, as I unroll the honorable scroll, how these names glisten as in letters of gold before your admiring eyes.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Next in the line I come to my own beloved State. [Cheers.] Oh! hallowed and glorious State, how nobly she has kept her place in the sisterhood of States. How modest she has been. [Laughter.] It was no more than right, we think in Illinois, that we should have had two Presidents from this State—Mr. Lincoln, and while in this sad hour a cloud hangs over the brow for an instant of that other great and good man, it must pass away. Oh! men and women of America, that cloud shall pass away, and the fair sunlight of popular approbation shall again come back to Gen. U. S. Grant. [Loud applause.] The lives of all our great men are our treasures, and this Republic rising higher than anything in Oriental nations, in Greece, or Rome, or modern Europe—England our most serious competitor today, excepting the Republic of France, for public recognition throughout the world for liberal institutions—America will show the world, this young Republic will write another page upon the history of the world, that republics will not be ungrateful. [Applause.] Remember the services rendered to republics and to our Republic by so great and so good a man as Gen. U. S. Grant. [Applause.]

I am talking, I know! here, upon a narrow isthmus. It is I, not you, who speak. I am responsible, not you. Let it fall upon me. [Applause.] Let it come upon me. I will be just. I will be grateful to the good, the noble, and the true. Illinois has a candidate today for President of the United States. [Loud applause.] He and I have had tussles together. [Laughter.] We were both of us indiscreet enough to go, in ancient times, away off into Mexico to fight those poor, helpless, miserable wretches. We were both of us in the Mexican War—he a Democrat and I a Whig. We were both of us in the last War together. [Cheers.] Does he not deserve well of his country? Come now, if I can be honest, and candid, and generous, I would like to know why you cannot be. He never defeated any of you follows! [Laughter.] And, in my opinion, ought not to have defeated another fellow. [Laughter.] Gen. John A. Logan of the State—— [Here the speaker was interrupted by long applause.] In all the days of my life, and of my wandering over the mountains of California, Colorado, and Kansas, and Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and a little corner of Massachusetts, in all my wanderings, and in all my public addresses which, considering the quality of them, have been quite numerous enough, I do not know when my eloquence has attracted such applause as it has tonight. [Laughter.]

Gen. Logan was born in our State. He grew into boyhood, and youth, and manhood. He took his lot in life with the balance of us Western boys. He studied as best he could. He acquired very considerable education. He read diligently, became a lawyer studied history—political history, as well as our common country history—devoted his hours of study to public questions and to the country, and on and on he went, step by step, until his old party, partial to him, elected him against strong competitors, able men in Southern Illinois preferring him above all his competitors, lifted him up into the United States Congress, and sent him there term after term in the midst of the early days of the War, occupying a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, commissioned by his party, moving in sympathy with his party. When the tocsin, it is called now—whoever invented the word I cannot imagine, unless it was a Scotchman [laughter]—when the tocsin of war came, when the old flag was fired upon by our inconsiderate friends of the South [laughter], when we heard the loud, heavy, uncongenial noise of artillery reverberating over the land, and the heavy thud and smart of the solid shot against the fortification at Fort Sumter, he threw his partisanship all behind him, cut himself loose from his party of the past, commission in hand—a member of Congress, as he was and always had been arrayed against the party in power—and in a moment, in less than an hour, he threw it all to the winds, marched to the front, seized a rifle, left his seat in the House of Congress, crossed the Potomac, and, following the army commanded by Gen. McDowell, took his part in the first battle of Bull Run. [Applause.] He sent word to Southern Illinois, to his old Democratic friends, to enlist in the army, at a time—comrades, excuse me, a few of you who do not quite understand this term of art—comrades, you understand very well what I mean. And Southern Illinois, to its everlasting glory be it said, Democratic as it was, and had ever been, turned out for our war. Senator Henderson, at once and promptly, over 50,000 old Democrats to go out and fight, and put down secession and rebellion. [Applause.] Logan went with them. [Loud applause.] He went on by gradual promotion, fighting more than twenty battles. I remember one, if you will allow me—it is immodest, perhaps, to say so, but then, immodest as you may think it to be, it is very pleasant nevertheless, to say—that in one battle I was the Colonel commanding the regiment, and he was under my command for a time and had to obey me. [Laughter and applause.] On and on he went by regular steps, and by ascending gradations, until he wore the decoration, uniform, outfit, and plume, of a Major-General of the United States Army. [Loud cheers.] At the close, or near the close, of the War, commanding brigades, commanding divisions, and commanding corps, at last at the close of the War he was the solitary United States Volunteer General that came out in command of a separate and independent army. [Applause.]

I have said enough of his military acquirements. Gen. Logan was a good soldier, a brave man; and I would be an ungenerous soldier, and the soldiers of the Republic would mark me as such, if I were not man enough to say so in this august presence. [Loud applause.] No man ever risks anything in this world by being just and fair. He was a good soldier; he was a splendid soldier. And he is a civilian of very considerable attainments. He occupies a high place in the legislation of our country. He has served for a long time in the House and in the Senate both, and served creditably. I think I have a right to say this; served creditably both to himself and to his country. [Applause.]

THE OTHERS.

Gentlemen, there are other names. The list is pretty long. There are some names that have not been mentioned, and I am a little afraid that they will not be mentioned. [Laughter and applause.] The material of our party is perfectly splendid. I might allude to Gen. Fairchild, of Wisconsin—Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin. [Applause.] Dare I take the liberty in this presence to mention the name of one who is scarcely a candidate? I expect I should be excused by ladies and gentlemen alike, in your impartial mood tonight, if I should dare to say there was another grand old soldier who has not yet been President, who has not filled many civil offices, who was great enough, and brave enough, and grand enough to march from the Ohio and the Mississippi through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia to the sea. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, so far as material is concerned, I trust we have capacity enough in our party to select and elect the most competent man to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States.

WE SHALL WIN IN NOVEMBER.

We are going to win next November. [Loud applause.] We are going to win next November beyond any question. [Loud applause.] We cannot—this American people will not allow this Republican party to retire from the exercise of the sovereign powers of the Nation [applause], of the great interests! the great interests of capital, the great interests of husbandry and farming, the great commercial interests, foreign and domestic, the great internal commerce of our Nation, the incalculable millions of wealth at stake today in the active industries of life, the great cause of capital; and above all capital, and above commerce, and above husbandry, and above all, the greatest of all, the great interest of American common and skilled labor, will not allow us to turn to retire from power now. Oh, this tariff question is getting to be a very practical and interesting one. If the time shall come, Mr. President, or rather John B. Henderson now, of Missouri [laughter]—if the time shall come—How long have I been talking now?

[A voice—"About an hour."] I am admonished, gentlemen, without entering upon this very interesting field which opens before me now, and which I would like to discuss a little while in a general way [voices—"Go on, go on!"]—I am admonished that I have already entertained you for over ten minutes. [Laughter.] I cannot say one thing to a delegate on this floor of any nationality which can by any possibility be new. Republican legislation, Republican laws, Republican management, Republican economy, as contradistinguished possibly from political economy, a peculiar Republican economy, has so intensified the interest, the allegiance, the connection of the party with the country, that we cannot afford now, with all these great affairs before us, with all this grand environment—we cannot afford now to let any other party come in and take possession of our government. [Applause.] If the time shall come—now listen to me!

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

I am a tariff man, [applause] so I am. [Applause.] If the time shall come when the great West shall, in common with the great South, feel that it will be wise to go over that tariff, judiciously and carefully remodel, readjust it, and in some respects possibly reduce it, the great Republican party has the courage, it has the judgment, it has the ability to deal with that tariff question by going at it directly, openly, in a perpendicular style—[laughter]—not in any sly, side-long, half-way, horizontal fashion. Not at all. [Laughter.] We will not attack, and we never did attack anything horizontally [laughter] or gain a victory by attacking anything that way. The Republican party will deal with that question wisely in time to come, as it has with every other. We intend to pacify the South; we intend to make the South feel that they belong to the Nation, that they belong to the Union; we intend to treat the South as American citizens; we intend to put them on a high plane; we intend that the colored man shall walk side by side with us in this country; we will address the South rationally; we will address the South persuasively; we will encourage the great South to come up there, as we have come up here, to a full and just appreciation of all the dignity, and beauty, and splendor of American citizenship, and then, if they shall be reluctant, shall be unwilling, we will coax them in such a way that they will want coaxing from us no more. [Laughter.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We intend to have an honest civil service; we intend to have a pure and honest administration of the law; we intend that it shall be actually an honest, sincere, and public civil service. We ain't going to have any Miss Nancying about it at all. [Laughter.] We are going to have an honest, sincere, American civil service that will relieve all political parties and all the forbearing, generous, warm-hearted newspapers of our country [laughter] from criticising our machinery, as they call it, and our machine politics, and our machine industries.

Men of America, men of all political parties, I tell you this Republican party means to reform the civil service [applause]; it means to have an honest, and simple, and faithful execution of the laws. Mark what I tell you, the public sense of the country demands it, and I for one see it and feel it. There are an infinit number of great duties yet to be performed in regard to commerce, to inter-State commerce, in regard to some unpleasant questions that I am almost ashamed in the presence of our American ladies to allude to—this abominable system of polygamy in our Western Territory. [Applause.] I tell you we will not stop. Men of the West, men of the Western Territories, the good, sound, healthy sentiment of the East and West alike is that we shall, that we will, deal vigorously with that question and with an infinit number of others.

The currency is about settled, our banking system about settled—a large number of them; and if you were to leave here in your haste after nominating a candidate for President—if you were to hasten away and forget to pass or adopt a platform—thank God our character is so high, our habits are so well known, our principles so thoroughly understood, that we could carry one election without any platform at all. [Great laughter.] Don't quarrel about the platform, gentlemen! Watch it a little closely.

THE CONVENTION.

So far, in conclusion allow me to say, I have been an attentive witness of the modes in this convention. You have exhibited very little ill-temper; there has been very little bitterness; there has been very little to make us regret that we have been here. It has been so far conducted in good temper. All your arguments have been of an honorable character; your warfare for your favorits has been frank, and open, and manly; it has been a very honorable contest for the candidates. Oh, I admit there has been a little bit of dickering perhaps, but none to hurt. [Laughter.] The conduct of the convention thus far, Gen. Henderson, deserves and will receive the approbation of the American people. You have been prudent; you have been kindly towards each other; you have been very earnest. Friends, continue so to the end. Be forbearing towards each other. Fight like thunder for your favorit. [Laughter.] Hang on to him, but do it good-naturedly. Do it with kindness. Speak as little harm of your adversary as possible, and you will find after awhile we shall get a candidate for President either in the glorious East or in the glorious West—shall I say South? [A voice, "No."] Well, you will get a candidate from somewhere or other we will be all able to support, whom we will all leave here intending to support for President and for Vice-President, and then we shall adjourn and go home with the approval of your own consciences, and, I firmly believe, with the approval of the conscience of the American people. [Applause.]

FRED DOUGLASS.

OUT OF VOICE.

Loud calls were again made for Ingersoll.

Gen. Williams, of Indiana, rapped for order, and asked if Col. Ingersoll was in the room. He seemed to be absent, and Gen. Williams said the Hon. Frederick Douglass was present. Calls were made for Douglass, and he came to the front, receiving a general ovation.

Gen. Williams—Fred Douglass needs no introduction to the Republican party or to the American people. [Applause.]

Said Douglass:

Fellow citizens: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me by calling u on me to make a few remarks tonight. I rise only to express my thanks to you, and to assure you of my great willingness to address you if it were in my power to do so. I made a very lengthy speech last night in a hall some distance from here and lost my voice, and if I had voice to speak to you tonight nothing would give me more pleasure than to do so. I love to talk and on the subject in which you are interested I especially delight to talk; but my voice is gone, and I hope you will excuse me from anything like a speech. [Applause.]

The calls for Ingersoll were renewed but did not find a response.

CONGRESSMAN HORR.

THE GLORIOUS PROSPECTS OF THE PARTY.

Gen. Williams—Mr. Ingersoll is not present, but I have the honor to state that a very distinguished speaker in the person of Congressman Horr, of Michigan, is here. [Applause and calls for Horr.]

Mr. Horr came forward and was introduced by Gen. Williams. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the United States of America [Laughter and applause]: It is entirely unfair to call upon me to make a speech after such a treat as we have listened to from the future Governor of Illinois. [Applause.] Nor would I attempt to say a word in this great presence did I not feel that perhaps, coming as I do at this time from the field of battle, I may be able to report to you faithfully as to some of the dead and wounded. [Laughter.] As I listened tonight to Gov. Oglesby as he told us of the great qualities of one after another of the distinguished men whom the convention now in session here in this city are to select from for the great office of President, I could but think for a moment of the condition of our party six months ago, and then tonight. Six months ago they told us we had no show for success. They told us that the candidacy in the next convention would go begging. It is not begging much tonight. [Laughter.] Why this change? Why is it that the Governor—for, he said, twenty minutes, but it was three-quarters of an hour—went from one distinguished citizen to another and in his quiet, modest way only told half the good things about any one of them [laughter]; and then he stated to us that he had hardly begun the list. Why is it that the distinguished citizens of the United States do seek this position through the Republican party? It is because the edict has gone out to the American people that before the end of this week this convention, which is assembled in the City of Chicago from day to day, will name the next President of the United States of America. [Applause.] Why, we have been naming him now for twenty-four years. We have got in the habit of it [laughter], and we are not going to break the habit up this year.

FADED HOPES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

What is the condition of our opponents? [A voice, "Sick."] Six months ago the array of men who thought they were the chosen ones of the Democratic party, and the men who could administer the great office of President of this great Republic—their names were legion. There was a candidate in almost every State in the Union. Today they have disappeared, one after another, until they are reduced to a man who can't speak above a whisper. [Applause.]

Why is this? Why, it is because there is a feeling abroad in the country that the action of the Democratic party, which is today in power in the lower branch of Congress, has been such that it precludes the possibility of electing a live Democrat to the office. [Laughter.] Now, if you don't believe it go to Washington and ask their leaders what the condition of their party is tonight. Go ask Brothers Morrison, and Blackburn, and Carlisle, what the condition of the Randall wing of the Democracy is. They will tell you, why that wing is as dead as Julius Cæsar. Turn around and ask Randall & Co. how it is with the Morrison wing. They will tell you that it is beheaded; and then Brother Randall, with that modesty that so becomes a Pennsylvania Democrat [laughter] will meekly inform you that he did it with his little hatchet. [Laughter.] Now think of it! They went down to Washington with banners flying and trumpets blowing, telling the people of the United States what great things they were going to do for this great American Nation. They will tell you how they revised the tariff or tried to revise it. Now, I was in Congress when the Republicans took that subject up, went through the list and did revise the tariff, and I remember, you are all reading men and you remember, that they told us that we were making an uneven bill. They said, "You have got your tariff too high in one place, too low in another, your turnpike is full of knolls, and full of holes." They said, "When we get into power we will show you how to revise the tariff—how to build a road that you can travel over." They set out on it. When they came to the hills they pared them off 20 per cent, but for fear they would improve it somewhat they dug their mud-holes 20 per cent deeper. [Laughter.] They kept all the inequalities still in it, and they call that revision.

THE TARIFF.

Now, fellow-citizens, it would be too dry a subject to talk about the tariff in a general way, and if you had been compelled to sit, as I have, and hear that subject discussed for a straight month you would not want to hear the word "tariff" mentioned for fifty years. But it is going to be mentioned, and in the coming campaign. [Applause.] The Republican party has no difficulty in formulating its opinions on this great question. I have no doubt but what our Committee on Resolutions, if they had been allowed, could have reported our platform in an hour and a half. Why? Why, because we know what to write; because we know what we believe, and because we are agreed on these great questions. We do not have to dodge anything. How is it with our opponents? They cannot draw a platform on that question to express the opinion of their party to save their souls. If they hit one side they miss the other. If they miss the one side they will hit the other, don't you see. Now, in our party we believe in standing by the great American Nation itself. [Applause.] We believe in building up the United States of America. [Applause.]

Just think of it for a moment. Think of how the great Architect of this Universe, when He built the United States, lifted up the mountains and filled them with precious metals. Think of how He planted in the bowels of the earth coal that should be utilized for centuries. Think of the copper, the salt, everything that He deposited from one end of the continent to the other in order that some great people, when it should possess it, might develop it and build up a great Nation. [Applause.] Do you suppose the good Lord would have put all this material into the United States if He had supposed we were going to elect a Democratic President? [Loud laughter and applause.] Why, fellow-citizens, He put it there in order to have it used; in order to have it developed; and He must have known that this Nation would get into the hands of a party that knew how to develop it and use it, and hence we have today the assurance that the Almighty is on our side in this great contest. [Applause.]

A DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER.

But, fellow-citizens, I have not the time and you have not the patience [a voice—"Yes we have!"] to listen to a dissertation upon this great and absorbing question. But let me say to you that of all the things that the Democrats have done for the last twenty years, the thing that most astonished me was that they should select this City of Chicago in which to hold their next convention. I could see how the Republican party might well come back to this city with its nominating convention, because it is within my mem ry that it was here in Chicago where the people of the United States, against the prediction of the politicians, against the advice of the men who call themselves wise, the people, the common thinking people of the United States, found an Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] I could not forget either that it was here in the City of Chicago where we also discovered and lifted up our other martyred President. [Applause.] To the Republican party Chicago is surrounded with all these holy memories. How is it with you, my Democratic friends? What did you find in Chicago? [Laughter.] Why, this is the city where right at the time of the struggle for our National life, when the battles had gone against us, when the people of the North needed the prayers of her citizens, when our people felt as though they must get encouragement from the hearts of every loyal person in this country, here in Chicago the Democratic party met and declared the War a failure. Why? I know they are sorry for it. I know that there is not anything in this world they would not give if they hadn't everdone it. But think of their coming back to this place where by accident twenty years ago they placed upon the forehead of their party that brand of infamy. [Laughter and applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, they would not have done it but for one thing. We have succeeded in electing every man we have nominated in every convention we have ever held in this city. They have got a notion that they can never be happy unless they can wear our old clothes.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

Now, I won't bother you very long. What is the difference between the two parties today? The Republican party is the party of progress—the party of ideas. When anything is needed to be done for the good of the American people we do it. You show us tomorrow in this convention now assembled in this city that any great step is needed in the advance, that we should take any forward movement, and every member of this convention will be found at break of day with his knapsack on, ready to march up towards the rising sun. [Applause.] Our Democratic friends do what? Growl, find fault, complain, watch out to see some chance that we have left, and then they put on airs of virtue because they have got into some place where the Republicans used to be. [Laughter and applause.] And that is the reason they are going to meet here in Chicago to try and name a man who can defeat the man we shall nominate here during this week. Hopeless task! Why? Because not only the business-men of the country, not only the capital of this Nation, but this hard-handed laboring-men of the United States know that it is not safe to intrust the great interests of this Nation in the hands of that party. [Applause.] They are the men who elected Garfield. [Applause.] They are the men who will elect the man we name. [Loud applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, let me say to you in conclusion that I was glad to hear the Governor of this State, or the future Governor—he has been Governor before—I was glad to hear him give advice to us younger men. I hope we boys will heed his counsel. [Laughter.] I hope that we shall stand up in this convention, each for his favorit; that our contest will be open and manly; that we never, under the whole excitement of the hour, will strike one single blow below the belt [loud applause], but that when the wisdom of our party shall have made its selection, then that we shall go to our homes, each man of us fighting for the nominee and declaring that he saw the hand of Providence in it from the very start. [Applause.]

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your kindness in giving me the attention you have, and trust that we shall all go to our homes feeling that the campaign is actually being opened for 1884. [Applause.]

This closed the proceedings, and the large assemblage dispersed.

THE TENNESSEE DESPERADOES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—[Special.]—The preliminary trial of Ransom Morrow and his two sons on the charge of arson and robbery took place in Clarksville today. These men are the same who were arrested last Monday on the charge of belonging to a band that had committed various crimes for twenty years past. After the Prosecuting-Attorney had examined about half the witnesses for the State he submitted the case, and the prisoners were remanded to jail for trial. The witnesses gave schocking accounts of crimes committed by the gang, two of them stating that William Morrow had confessed to them that he had assisted at the murder of Dick Overton and another man. One of the witnesses, who gave strong evidence was Morrow's father-in-law. It was also stated that other human remains had been found in the cave which had been used as the gang's headquarters by searchers for Overton's body. It is supposed that several persons besides Overton and Brown were killed by them. There is considerable feeling against the band. It is believed that other arrests will be made as soon as sufficient testimony can be secured.

ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—The Convention of Exposition and Fair Managers today adopted a resolution appointing a committee to report a plan of organization and management of the World's Fair, to be held in 1892, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. St. Louis is recommended as the place to hold the fair.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Chicago Again Defeats the Buffalo Boys, but with Nothing to Spare.

Detroit Beaten by Cleveland, Philadelphia by Providence, and New York by Boston.

The Chicago-St. Louis Union Contest Stopped by Rain—Games of Other Clubs.

Chicago, 5; Buffalo, 4.

Luck helped Chicago to win a game from Buffalo yesterday. The attendance was 3,000, and included President Mills of the National League, who is a member of the Arthur business-men's committee from New York; President Rust of the Northwestern League, President Jewett of the Buffalo Club, President Spalding of Chicago, and Vice-President How of the Cleveland Club. The game was loose on both sides, but the visitors bunched their errors in the fifth inning and gave Chicago four runs and the lead. Then the sky became darkened by a dense cloud, so that suspension of play was necessary, and then came a rain-storm and put an end to the game. At today's game Galvin and Goldsmith will be pitchers, and bulletins from the convention will be displayed.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	2	2	6	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
Kinzie, s. s.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Williamson, 3b	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Goldsmith, p.	3	1	1	1	2	4	4
Flint, c	2	0	0	0	3	2	1
Totals	22	5	5	5	18	12	6
Buffalo—							
O'Rourke, 1b	3	1	0	0	5	1	0
Rowe, l. f.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Richardson, c. f.	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
White, 3b	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Myers, c.	2	0	1	1	6	3	1
Lillie, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	2	1
Force, s. s.	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Serad, p.	2	1	1	1	0	4	4
Total	23	4	5	5	18	15	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	
Buffalo	2	0	0	1	1	—4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	4	—5

Runs earned—Buffalo, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 4. Double plays—Force-Collins-O'Rourke, White-O'Rourke. Struck out—By Corcoran, 4; by Serad, 3. Bases on balls—By Corcoran, 3; by Serad, 4. Wild pitch—Serad. Passed balls—Myers, 2; Flint, 1. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—Decker.

Cleveland, 18; Detroit, 7.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—In the Cleveland-Detroit game the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	3	5	4	0	0	—13
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	—7

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 3. Two-base hits—Harkins and Bennett. Three-base hits—Phillips, McCormick, Moynahan, and Meinke (2). Home run—Muldoon. First base on balls—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 5. Struck out—Murphy, Bennett (2), Geiss (2), Farrell, and Shaw. Double plays—Meinke-Geiss-Scott; Geiss-Scott. Passed balls—Bennett, 1; Briody, 1. Time—2:05. Umpire—Vancourt.

Boston, 9; New York, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—Following is the score of the New York-Boston game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	*	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Boston, 3; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Manning, Crowley, Ewing, Richardson, and Hornung. Home run—Hornung. First base on balls—Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 6; New York, 1. Struck out—By Whitney, 7; by Begley, 2. Double plays—Richardson-Cannon-McKinnon; Whitney-Morrell-Sutton. Passed balls—Hines, 1; Ewing, 2. Wild pitches—Begley. Time—1:40. Umpire—McLean.

Providence, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—In the Philadelphia-Providence game the score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	*	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Carroll. Struck out—Providence, 1; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Providence, 4. First base on balls—Providence, 3. Double play—Farrell-Start. Triple play—McClellan-Fogarty-Andrews. Passed balls—Nava, 2; Crowley, 1. Wild pitches—McElroy, 4. Time—1:30. Umpire—Burns.

Northwestern League.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—In the game today between Bay City and Quincy the latter won as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Quincy	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4
Bay City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—The game today between Milwaukee and Fort Wayne resulted in favor of the former as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Milwaukee	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—6
Fort Wayne	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 4.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—[illegible]
Peoria	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	—[illegible]

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 4.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Saginaw	3	0	2	0	4	3	0	1	0	—13
St. Paul	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	—11

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 4.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Terre Haute	1	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—10
Minneapolis	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	—7

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Base-ball at Muskegon:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Muskegon	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	—8
Stillwater	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	—7

American Association.

At Pittsburg—Indianapolis, 6; Allegheny, 11.

At Baltimore—Toledo, 0; Baltimore, 8.

At New York—Cincinnati, 2; Metropolitan, 19.

At Washington—Washington, 3; Columbus, 8.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; Louisville, 6.

Broken Up by Rain.

The game between the Chicago and St. Louis Unions yesterday was stopped by rain at the end of four innings, when the score stood 6 to 5 in favor of Chicago. The same clubs play today.

MINNESOTA FLOUR.

The Weekly Review—Grain in Store at Three Cities.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4.—[Special.]—The mills of Minneapolis continue to run at about two-thirds their full capacity, and the general situation as pertains to the milling business is unchanged. The flour production of last week showed a slight loss, but the output the current week gives promise of equalizing the figures of the two weeks by a product of not far from 18,000 barrels daily. There were 99,090 barrels of flour made last week, averaging 16,515 barrels for each of the six working days, against 103,900 barrels the preceding week. The number of mills in operation Tuesday was seventeen, and as a rule they were being run stronger, though the Washburn mills are about the only ones that are being crowded. The output of the latter amounts to about one-third of the total production. The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending the dates given:

RECEIPTS.

	Wheat, bu.	Flour, bbls.	Millstuff, tons.
June 3	401,000	625	12
May 27	439,500	750	24
May 20	540,000	1,097	13

SHIPMENTS.

	Wheat, bu.	Flour, bbls.	Millstuff, tons.
June 3	28,000	91,093	2,877
May 27	32,000	124,603	3,315
May 20	39,000	98,772	1,746

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, including the transfer as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

	Minneapolis.	St. Paul.	Duluth.
June 4	2,035,000	855,300	1,459,440
May 28	2,160,000	511,700	1,670,000
May 21	2,184,000	550,000	2,005,491

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—In the Court of Claims today the cases arising out of unsettled differences between the United States and the Union Pacific Railroad Company were set for hearing Nov. 24, to which date the court adjourned.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1322 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Neuendorff's Opera Company in "A Trip to Africa."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Dollars and Sense."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Frank Mayo in "Nordeck."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "The Duke's Motto."

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. Callender's Minstrels.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. Charles A. Gardner in "Karl the Peddler."

Wood's Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn Opens at 9 a. m.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Chicago Driving-Park.
West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Trotting at 2:30 p. m.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Buffalo Clubs at 3:30. Thirty-ninth street grounds—St. Louis Unions vs. Chicago Unions at 4 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

THE Oregon Central land-grant-forfeiture bill was passed by the House yesterday by a vote of 138 to 26.

IN another page will be found a list of patents issued to Northwestern inventors during the last week.

HALF A MILLION dollars in gold was drawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New York.

SENATOR EDMUNDS left Washington yesterday for Farquahar County, Virginia. He will not return to the National Capital until Friday.

THE dynamiters residing in Paris assert that the authors of the recent explosions in London have escaped from England and are now safe.

THE Democratic Senators are about to start a boom for Bayard and McDonald, it is said. They are convinced that Tilden will not accept.

THERE is a decided split in the Kentucky delegation. One of the Arthur managers says, "We are in a state of consternation" about the split.

THERE are whispers about George William Curtis and Andrew D. White, of New York, as possible dark horses. The talk is confined to the Edmunds following.

THE Kansas people in Chicago are preparing for a demonstration in favor of Blaine today. It will take the form of a street procession headed by bands and banners.

PARIS HALDEMAN has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Pennsylvania District. The district is strongly Republican and is now represented by A. Herr Smith.

APPLICATION was made in the Quebec court yesterday for the discharge of Eno, the absconding New York banker. The Judge remanded the prisoner till today, when further evidence will be received in the case.

THE milling-room of Frederic Stearns & Co.'s pharmaceutical laboratory at Detroit was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was with difficulty that the fire was prevented from extending to the entire establishment. Two employés were seriously but not fatally injured by the flames.

TILDEN was interviewed yesterday as to his intentions in reference to correspondence with the Democratic National Convention. He refused to say anything about his intentions. He had several times denoted his position, he said, and had nothing more to communicate at present.

A MEETING of the sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee was held in this city to make arrangements for the Chicago Convention No. 2. Committees on Finance, Hall, and Reception were appointed. The Hall Committee was requested to ascertain whether the Exposition Hall could be enlarged.

THE Committee on Credentials at their meeting yesterday decided to report in favor of seating the two Logan delegates—Ruger and Piper—from the Second Illinois District. Also in favor of seating Minton and Wilson, the Blaine contestants from the Fifth Kentucky District, instead of the sitting delegates. These were the most important cases decided at the day session.

IT is reported that twenty-five Arthur delegates, headed by John J. O'Brien and "Cliff" Wheeler, of New York, have determined and pledged themselves to vote for Blaine rather than have a "dark horse" or Edmunds, Sherman, or Logan nominated. Webster Flanagan, it is asserted, wants to be the twenty-sixth, and promises to get a number of the Southern Arthur delegates to join him in this movement.

THE National Convention of the Congregational Home Missionary Society at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday was very largely attended. President Seelye, of Amherst College, made an address urging the value of the work of the association. The Rev. Joseph B. Clark and the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows, both of New York, also read papers. Brief addresses were made by several clergymen, the financial report for the year was submitted, and officers were elected.

IN future the Government authorities will protect Nationalist meetings in Ireland which the Orangemen may threaten to break up. After a Nationalist meeting has been announced it will not be lawful for the Orangemen to hold a meeting in the same place. The Orangemen are not well pleased at the decision. Their organ, the Dublin *Express*, says the Government has surrendered to the party of treason. The *Freeman*, the Nationalist organ, commends the Government.

AT the annual meeting of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company held yesterday the following Directors were elected: F. H. Tows, James R. Cowing, H. H. Porter, and Marshall Field. Mr. Field takes the place of Jay Gould on the Directorate. The following officers were elected: President and General Manager, R. R. Cable; First Vice-President, David Dows; Second Vice-President and General Superintendent, A. Kimball; Secretary and Treasurer, F. H. Tows.

AT the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at St. Louis it was decided to take no action on the subject of musical instruments in the church. The anti-organist section of the meeting protested against this, and a meeting has been held at which it has been decided to call a convention of anti-organ congregations at Xenia, O., when the question of seceding from the present organization will be discussed.

AT the caucus of the Mahone Virginia delegation yesterday, which was stormy and protracted, three delegates—Sims, Stewart, and Scott—declared they would vote for Blaine on the first ballot; four others—Elam, Taylor, Houston, and Wood—said they would vote for Blaine on the second ballot and thereafter until he was nominated. Mahone tried to whip them into line, but was not successful. He became suddenly ill and retired to his room. He did not appear in the convention hall yesterday.

IT is currently reported and believed that the Edmunds men have no hope of their candidate being nominated, and that they will only stick to him for the purpose of being able, when Arthur's case becomes hopeless, to name the candidate. It is believed that they will fall completely in this, as a large number of the Arthur delegates, including those from New York City and Texas and other Southern States, prefer Blaine after Arthur to every other candidate that has been named.

GEN. HENDERSON, the Chairman of the National Convention, received a telegram and a letter yesterday from Gen. W. T. Sherman requesting him to decline any nominations for him "in language strong but courteous." The letter Gen. Henderson declines to give for publication. The telegram, which is signed "W.," will be found in our news columns. Gen. Henderson says it is certainly from Sherman, and the letter is identical in sense and spirit. Notwithstanding, it is surmised that Gen. Sherman if nominated would accept. He is reported to have written a letter to a Wisconsin delegate to this effect.

A LETTER from Senator Jonas was read yesterday at the opening of the New Orleans Sugar Exchange in which he sharply accuses the Louisiana sugar men of having treated him shabbily and ungratefully. He labored earnestly, he says, for their interest. He was rewarded during the recent contest for United States Senator by their solid opposition. They misrepresented him as a free-trader and denounced him. During the remainder of his term as Senator he will defend the sugar tariff as a revenue tariff, but he will do his best to remove the tax imposed by the general tariff laws and based upon protection as a principle. Mr. Jonas is evidently very ANTY.

A WASHINGTON paper prints a statement which may be inferred to have come from Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, to the effect that at a recent interview between Mr. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, and Mr. Tilden, the latter in very emphatic terms stated that under no circumstances would he be a candidate before the National Democratic Convention, and that he would not accept a nomination from that gathering. He has written a letter stating this in unequivocal terms, and was about to publish it some time ago, but was prevented from doing so by Bigelow, Dana, and other New York politicians, who held it back for purposes of their own. The letter will, however, be made public at the meeting of the New York State Convention the 18th inst.

MR. S. H. HOLLAND, one of the colored delegates from Arkansas, stated in an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the defeat of Gen. Powell Clayton for the Temporary Chairmanship of the National Convention but strengthened the allegiance of his fellow-delegates to Blaine. There were in the Arkansas delegation from the start three Blaine men, and they were selected by their constituents because they were for Blaine. Mr. Holland was himself one of the three. Eight other delegates having become convinced since they came North that the overwhelming majority of the Northern Republicans are for Blaine, and that he is by far the strongest candidate before the convention, have decided to vote for him. Blaine will therefore get eleven votes from the Arkansas delegation from the start. He will probably get the solid delegation on the second ballot.

GEN. POWELL CLAYTON made a statement yesterday in reply to the assertions made in the Arthur organs that he had deserted Arthur after having pledged himself and the Arkansas delegation to him. Gen. Clayton's reply is clear and emphatic. He says that neither by word, written or spoken, did he ever make any pledge to the President, nor even refer to the subject of his candidacy. The delegates from Arkansas were not instructed or pledged in any way. The Arkansas Convention was held before any Northern or Republican State had held a convention. The delegates did not deem it wise to select a candidate until the Northern Republican States had spoken. They were determined to abide by the choice of the States that can elect the Republican candidate. They became convinced that Arthur was not the choice of the Republican masses, because he had failed to carry his own State and had carried but twelve Republican Congressional districts of the Union. They were also convinced as they came North that Blaine was the popular favorit for the Presidency, and therefore resolved to support him.

AT a prolonged conference of Arthur and Edmunds leaders last night an effort was made by the former to secure the promise of enough Independent votes to put Arthur ahead of Blaine on the first ballot. But as the Independents are more opposed to him than to Blaine, it is understood the proposition was not favorably entertained. Even if Arthur should lead Blaine on the first ballot and the Southern vote should be solidified, he could not possibly be nominated. But there is no danger now of either contingency. The Edmunds leaders, if they entered into any such compact, would soon find that they could not deliver their goods.

PRESIDENTIAL SELF-NOMINATION.

The attempt of the present incumbent of the White House to use his powers as regent to force himself into the regular Republican line of Presidential descent is an exhibition of almost all the evil practices that can afflict government of the people by the people.

When a few officeholders meet in the custom-house at New Orleans, or Charleston, or Savannah, or Mobile, or Raleigh and nominate themselves as delegates to the Republican Convention it is a ludicrous mockery to say that they represent the people of the State. The people do not elect them, directly or indirectly; they elect themselves. They are Federal officeholders by the appointment of the President, and they use their positions to renew for him the power that may appoint them again. When they appear in the National Convention to cast their votes for the President that has created them it is in reality the appointing power itself that appears in their persons to vote for itself. This is self-government, perhaps, but it is not the kind of self-government a free people want. It is the self-government of the President that elects himself to be First Consul, and of the First Consul that reelects himself.

The appointing power dethrones the people not in one State, but in a dozen, and steals from a whole section the livery of the people to serve itself in. Not only do the bread-and-butter delegates of the appointing power *not* represent the people of the section from which they register themselves, but they neutralize in the convention the votes of an equal number of people's delegates who do represent actual constituencies. South of the Potomac and the Ohio these shadows of the appointing power stand only for the overriding will of an ambition which, if it cannot have place by the will of the people, means to take it by the coup d'état of the custom-houses and post-office.

Every principle of free government calls upon those who believe that rulers should be elected and not self-selected to resist the success of the efforts which are now being made by the appointees of the acting President to make him an actual President. This is nothing but an attempt by the left hand to administer the oath of office to the right hand. Every consideration that has been forcing the people of the country to look with alarm on the partisan use of the public offices summons them to put an end to this sinister intrigue, which is less than partisan, for it is personal.

Beside his own appointees, who want reappointment, the only noticeable element that has come forward to favor the plans of the acting President for his own self-nomination, and self-election after nomination, is the "business-men's movement"—the Wall-street delegation. The finances of Wall street have made an alliance with the politics of the White House. The moral strength of the combination may be judged from the quality of New York finances as they have been shown up in the revelations of wholesale thefts and systematized breaches of trust which recent calamities have made public. The timidity of capital—which is never bold, except when scoundrels like Ward offer it 50 per cent per annum to furnish funds for frauds on the Government—always protests against "change," and the worse the powers that be have shown themselves the more frightened it invariably is at the prospect that they may be displaced. The conservatism of the money that huddles into great centres of speculation like New York is the stupid sentiment that fears a change for the better as much as a change for the worse.

This rally of the business-men of Wall street is animated by no more intelligent or patriotic logic than that whatever is is right. Reform cannot stop for such obstructions. But the rally of the Wall-street speculators is not to be explained by so respectable a motive. It is not necessary to inquire what that motive may be. When the country knows that Wall street is on one side it will promptly take the other. The officeholders, the alleged "business-men," the stock speculators massed together make quite a showing, but they lack one indispensable qualification: they do not represent the people. And until the people are ready to abandon the prerogative of election they will wish to retain the prerogative of nomination.

In this effort of the appointing power to use a tenure obtained by accident to obtain a tenure by election we see the reappearance of the third-term tendency. If the move be successful, the next or second term will be counted as the first term, for that which preceded was but an interregnum, and there will be a second—really the third—to be got by the same means. And when the third has been achieved the charm of tradition will be broken and the same prostitution of a political trust for the benefit of the trustee may be repeated.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The second day's session of the National Convention witnessed another immense and enthusiastic audience in the Exposition Building. Though the hour of opening was fixed at 11 o'clock, it was half an hour later when the Temporary Chairman rapped for order, a rap which grew into a steady tattoo, so difficult was it to resolve anything like order out of the prevailing confusion. The opening prayer was delivered amid a general hubbub, but Dr. Barrows' clear and sonorous voice was distinctly audible in every part of the building and soon compelled respectful silence. Weakness of voice seems to be epidemic in the convention. Few speakers can be heard except in their own vicinity, and not even the Reading Clerks can make themselves audible at the extreme limits of the delegates' section. There is always more or less confusion in a great convention, but the failure to hear is not due so much to this as it is to a lack of lung-power among those who claim the attention of the Chair.

Before the convention fairly settled down to business several resolutions were offered and referred. There was one limiting the tenure of the Presidential office to a single term. There was another condemning foreign proprietorship of the soil, tenant farming, and absentee landlords of the English sort. Woman suffrage came in for a little but very concise and direct resolution, and the prohibition clamor made itself heard in two or three different directions, demanding recognition in the platform and an amendment to the Constitution. All these resolutions went their way to the appropriate committee. At last appeared a resolution upon which the mover demanded action from the convention. It was the same resolution offered four years ago by Mr. Conkling. In terms it demanded that the delegates should pledge themselves to accept and abide by the nominee of the convention. There had been whispers in the air that in case of a certain nomination some of the delegates would not support it. It was evidently aimed at the New York Independents and intended to bring out a categorical expression from them. To give it more emphasis a delegate from California pointed it directly at George William Curtis, and in such manner as to force him to his feet. Mr. Curtis made his reply in good temper and with his customary grace of manner, and, though making no pledge as to himself, in general terms he affirmed it to be the duty of all delegates to be bound by their honor to support the nominee, and resented the imputation that any would not. There was some further desultory discussion, but it was at last ended by the withdrawal of the motion.

It was the first episode of the morning, and the second was speedily to follow. The report of the Committee on Organization naming Gen. Henderson as Permanent Chairman was adopted almost without dissent, and he was conducted to his chair by Galusha A. Grow, Senator Hoar, and Mr. Williams of Indiana. His speech at first was inaudible, but his voice gradually increased in strength, and it was heard plainly enough as he referred to the candidates before the convention—commencing with Arthur, whose name evoked a round of applause. The allusions to Edmunds, Sherman, and Logan were also greeted with applause in some parts of the house, but when the candidate from Maine was alluded to the storm broke out. Almost the entire vast audience was on its feet, shouting with robust vigor and enthusiastic strength and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The furor lasted several minutes, constantly growing in intensity. Apparently more than half the delegates were on their feet, and others, catching the enthusiasm, would forget themselves and rise to swell the tumult. It was not until it had been four or five times renewed that the tumultuous wave of enthusiasm spent its force, and the splendid tribute to the Great Commoner came to an end. The Chairman closed with an indirect allusion to Gen. Sherman, which brought slight applause. As a great popular ovation it was not inferior to the extraordinary scene when Garfield was nominated in the same building. As the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report there was nothing left for the convention to do, and, after a resolution that the Commissioner of Agriculture should be made a Cabinet officer had been referred, the convention took a recess until evening.

The evening session was of brief duration, and a disappointment to the immense crowd which assembled, notwithstanding the rain, for the Committee on Credentials were not ready to report. A momentary interest was occasioned by the resolution emanating from the Illinois delegation that 500 more tickets of admission be issued and distributed among veteran soldiers. It was opposed by Powell Clayton on the ground that the tickets already issued covered every seat in the house, and that 500 more admissions would create endless confusion. Two or three amendments were made to the resolution providing for the manner of distribution, but at last the resolution failed of passage, and the convention then adjourned. The only real, live interest of the day centered in the Blaine demonstration, which was significant as showing that the mere mention of his name is sure to rouse an irresistible furor, and one that carries everything before it.

PARTY LOYALTY BY RESOLUTION.

The withdrawal of the resolution offered in the convention yesterday pledging every delegate to support the nominee and inviting him to leave if he refused, was much wiser than the introduction of the same. It was probably introduced as a "feeler," and designed to bring out some expressions from the so-called "Independents," who have been charged with an intention to bolt the ticket unless it be made up to suit them. To a certain extent it had that effect. In response to a direct thrust aimed at him by Mr. Morrow, of California, George William Curtis said that every delegate's presence in the convention conveyed an assurance of his loyalty to the party, but he opposed the resolution as perfunctory and as a gratuitous imputation on the party loyalty, the motives and intentions of all. This seemed to satisfy the advocates of the resolution, for it was withdrawn immediately after Mr. Curtis' speech.

A resolution of this kind is always irritating. It implies a distrust of some of the members of the convention. It is in a certain sense a reflection upon the whole convention. It can readily be understood why it should be opposed by the most loyal party man as well as by the possible bolter, for the former resents a suspicion of his steadfast allegiance. The resolution would undoubtedly have passed by a large majority if it had been pressed to a vote, as was the case four years ago, but a prolonged discussion would have developed a good deal of friction without accomplishing any practical good.

A citizen who sits in a National Convention of any party, representing a constituency of the same political faith, is certainly under a strong moral pledge to accept the choice of the majority and lend the aid of his vote and support to secure the election of the ticket which shall be nominated. If there were not a clearly-defined and well-recognized understanding of this kind it would be impossible to hold parties together, and conventions would be useless and soon be abandoned, because their conclusions would not have the weight of authority. As the people of the Nation, or of a State, or of a municipal district submit to the expressed will of the majority, so it is necessary for the members of a party, and especially its representative men assembled in council, to abide by the preferences of the majority. There is no other way for conducting party politics. Circumstances may arise, such as trickery or violation of essential principles, which will justify individual renunciation of the convention's dictum, but a fair expression of preference, conforming to the principles and established precedents of the party, is morally binding upon every one who has taken part in the proceedings.

A resolution conveying a special pledge of loyalty has no more force than the implied pledge of a delegate's attendance. If any member of the convention now in session shall refuse to support the nominees because he would not personally have designated them he will be as much an object of scorn in a party sense as if a resolution had been adopted imposing that obligation upon him. No action of Gen. Garfield's commanded more admiration than his defense of Delegate Campbell, of West Virginia, for voting against a similar resolution, and yet Garfield would have condemned and denounced Campbell if he had been a "bolter." The fact is, that party allegiance is so necessary to party existence, as well as success, that it is regarded as a matter of course. Every man has the right to change his party affiliations at any time, but when any such defection arises from personal disappointment and spite the leader or delegate thus influenced is regarded as a traitor. The unwritten law of party loyalty is stronger than any resolution it would be possible to frame or adopt.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Committee on Credentials of the National Convention decided last night by a vote of 20 to 13 to submit a report continuing the present basis of representation. This decision was arrived at after a long discussion. The majority was composed of all the Southern members of the committee united with a few Northern sympathizers, who did not perhaps understand fully the merits of the question.

There can be no logical defense of the system of representation now in force. It gives to districts and States having no Republican vote that can be *effective* in determining the result of a Presidential contest equal power with those that furnish the Electoral votes for the Republican candidates. We present herewith a table of votes prepared by a Republican conference in New York showing the representation in the National Convention as it now exists and the representation as it would be on the basis of one vote for each Congressional district and four for each State at large, and an additional delegate for each 10,000 Republican votes or a fractional majority thereof:

States and Territories.	*Republican vote 1880.*	*Old basis.*	*New basis.*
Alabama	56,221	20	10
Arkansas	42,436	14	8
California	80,348	16	15
Colorado	27,450	6	5
Connecticut	67,071	12	12
Delaware	14,123	6	3
Florida	23,654	8	4
Georgia	54,086	24	10
Illinois	318,037	44	59
Indiana	232,164	30	45
Iowa	183,027	30	34
Kansas	121,549	18	22
Kentucky	106,206	26	20
Louisiana	58,637	16	7
Maine	74,039	12	14
Maryland	78,515	16	14
Massachusetts	165,705	22	30
Michigan	185,941	26	34
Minnesota	93,003	14	17
Mississippi	34,854	18	6
Missouri	153,567	32	28
Nebraska	54,979	10	10
Nevada	6,723	6	2
New Hampshire	44,853	8	8
New Jersey	120,555	18	22
New York	535,544	72	107
North Carolina	115,874	22	21
Ohio	375,048	46	69
Oregon	20,619	6	4
Pennsylvania	444,704	60	83
Rhode Island	18,195	6	5
South Carolina	58,071	18	11
Tennessee	107,677	24	20
Texas	67,593	26	11
Vermont	43,567	6	8
Virginia	64,020	24	16
West Virginia	46,343	12	9
Wisconsin	144,400	22	27
Territories	.....	18	..
Total	4,454,416	820	820

This plan is thoroughly equitable, and it or something like it should be adopted by the convention in spite of the adverse report of the committee. The Republican States and districts fortunately have larger voting power in the convention than the Democratic States and districts, because the former are more numerous. If the delegates shall see fit, therefore, to enforce their views upon the convention, they will have the power to do it.

BREAKING FAITH.

The Mississippi delegation is breaking faith with its constituents. This is no idle charge. It is based upon resolutions adopted by the convention which sent these gentlemen to Chicago to represent the Republicans of Mississippi. In one of these resolutions it was declared that "among the eminent Republicans named for President the Mississippi Republicans have no first choice, but will heartily support any one of them who may be nominated." But another resolution was still more specific in setting forth the wishes of the convention. It said:

The delegates from this State [Mississippi] to the Chicago Convention should yield their preferences for the general good, and, after careful inquiry, cast their votes for the candidate most acceptable to the people of the Republican States and the doubtful States necessary to election.

This was a direct instruction. It was received at the time as the most sensible view of the situation which had been taken by any other Southern convention. It was a subordination of all personal, local, and factional preference to the welfare of the party by Republicans living in a State where they cannot possibly contribute anything to the election of the Republican candidate. How have the Mississippi delegates obeyed this instruction? They have not obeyed it at all. They have ignored it. They have joined the Bread-and-Butter Brigade. They have not inquired the preference of the Republican voters of the Republican States and districts. They have paid no deference to the unmistakable signs which point to the candidate who will be "most acceptable to the people of the Republican States and the doubtful States necessary to election." They are apparently indifferent to party success. They do not ask where the Electoral votes are to come from. They seem determined at all hazards to boom for the dispenser of public patronage, whether he can be elected or not, and they are not oppressed by any sense of treachery to the people who sent them here. There is no way of calling these delegates to account just now except by exposing their perfidy; but if the Mississippi Republicans were in earnest in their instructions, and the Mississippi delegates by disregarding them shall help to nominate a man who will fail of election, they will not only be out of office themselves, but will also be disciplined by their constituents. Are they so lawless as to be indifferent to their trust?

THE BLAINE SHOUT.

The address of Gen. Henderson upon the occasion of assuming the duties of Permanent Chairman of the National Convention touched the great public pulse and brought out the first real test of popular sentiment within the walls of the Exposition Building. In few but handsome phrases he referred to each of the prominent candidates before the convention in turn, Arthur, Edmunds, Sherman, and Logan, each receiving tributes of applause in different sections of the house in proportion to the number of his friends present. When he referred to Blaine in these words, "Maine has her honored favorit, whose splendid abilities and personal qualifications have endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of all," the vast audience rose almost as one man, and with a shout like the voice of many thunders shook the building. From the multitude of tiers of seats at either end, from the long galleries and the boxes, from the body of the hall, covering acres, from the delegates and alternates, from the thousand on the platform, from the six hundred reporters, from all round the vast auditorium the shout went up. It was an inspiring and electric spectacle. For several minutes it grew in intensity, and it was accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs all over the enormous audience. It rested from sheer fatigue for an instant, and was then resumed, and did not cease until five times the great wave of applause had rolled over the hall. As compared with this mighty shout that for any of the others was hardly as a whisper; and all combined were small in comparison.

It cannot be alleged by those to whom this shout was unwelcome that the convention was "packed for Blaine." Chicago was not shouting on this occasion so much as the Nation. The representation of Chicago in the building was a mere handful as compared with the representation from all parts of the Union. There were upon the floor of the convention 1,600 delegates and alternates; each of the delegates had four tickets at his disposal, thus representing, with the alternates, over 6,000 of those in attendance. The National Committee had a thousand tickets at its disposal, and these were given to distinguished guests from all parts of the country. The Finance Committee had a thousand tickets, which were given away to Arthur men, Blaine men, Logan men, Sherman men, and Edmunds men. And, finally, the occupants of the vast array of reporters' tables, representing papers in every part of the country, were on their feet, adding to the volume of the shout for Blaine. Of the many Republican Conventions held in this city not one has been more general in the character of its outside attendance than this. Its audience is as representative of all parts of the Nation as its delegates, and the shout represented the public feeling all over the Union. It was a mere echo of the popular sentiment outside of the wall of the convention hall. Politicians may as well take this fact home to their hearts and act accordingly, for Blaine is the man the masses want, and there is no disguising it.

How Clayton Was Nominated.

We have been asked by a number of persons to explain why the old National Committee assumed the right to appoint a Temporary Chairman, and how it happened that they selected Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and the significance of the act. As to the first question, it was claimed that precedents existed sanctioning it, and as to the purpose or policy of the selection made we know nothing. When the question of choosing a Temporary Chairman came before the National Committee this is in substance the record—the committee being under the control of the Arthur men:

Ex-Congressman Frank Morey, of Louisiana, an Arthur man, rose and nominated for Temporary Chairman Gen. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, whom he eulogized as a gallant one-armed Union soldier and a tried and faithful Southern Republican. Mr. Morey (Arthur man) said this honor was demanded by the Republicans of the South as a recognition of their loyalty to the party; it was about all they could expect at the hands of the convention, and to so much they felt themselves entitled. The nomination was seconded by Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday (Arthur man), of North Carolina, in a short speech.

Mr. Runnells, of Iowa (Blaine man), nominated Senator Hoar, and Mr. Stone, of Michigan (Blaine man), presented the name of Congressman Horr, who had been recommended for the place at a meeting of the Michigan delegation that morning. Mr. Magee, who holds the proxy of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania (Arthur man), then nominated Galusha A. Grow, although it was understood he was not a candidate for the place.

The ballot by States and Territories stood as follows: For Clayton—California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—27.

For Senator Hoar—Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont, and the District of Columbia—13.

For Congressman Horr—Arkansas and Michigan—2.

For Galusha A. Grow—Delaware and Pennsylvania—2.

The members of the committee from Georgia, Tennessee, and Texas were absent.

Now that is all we know about it.

Will the Independent Republicans Please Read This.

The supporters of the President in Chicago have been accustomed to say that he carried a certain number of districts in New York City and Brooklyn in the election of delegates to the State Convention, and they claim this fact as a token of the overwhelming desire of "the business-men" of those cities that he should be renominated. But the following report from a committee of the Brooklyn Civil-Service Reform Association will show how certain of the districts in Brooklyn were carried for him by Daggett and Dady. The report is taken from the Brooklyn *Eagle* of May 30:

A special committee of the Civil-Service Reform Association of this city which has been engaged in the work of investigating certain alleged abuses with regard to removals and appointments in the navy-yard has just submitted the following report. It has been unanimously approved by the Executive Committee of the same association, and copies of it have been transmitted by direction of the committee to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy. The report reads:

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Your committee was appointed with reference to affairs at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard report as follows:

It is informed and believes that early last autumn the chief clerk of the Equipment Department in the yard, Fraser by name, having been suspended on account of alleged irregularities, an inquiry was instituted which ended in a recommendation to the Navy Department that he be brought before a civil tribunal for trial. That to fill the vacancy a veteran of the War, who had served under Admiral Farragut on the Hartford, was named to the department as a suitable man for the place. His appointment reached the navy-yard, but was countermanded by telegraph, and ex-Auditor Biggs, of Brooklyn, put in his place. While the matter was pending, we are told that Messrs. Daggett and Dady, two well-known Brooklyn politicians, called upon the Commandant of the yard, Commodore Upsher, and urged the appointment of Mr. Biggs. On learning that a request for the veteran had been forwarded to Washington and that he was probably appointed, the remark was thrown out by one of them that the telegraph could arrange it, or words to that effect. We are informed that the two friends of Mr. Biggs hastened to the seat of Government with the result already stated.

Some time after, we learn that an efficient messenger was removed entirely without cause, to make way, at the request of Mr. Dady, for the brother of President Arthur's messenger in Washington.

Not far from the same time, Mr. Dady approached the then head of the Equipment Department, Commander Watson, with a suggestion as to the filling of two places. When informed that one of the places was acceptably filled already and that the other place was superfluous, he expressed disappointment and remarked that the Secretary (Chandler of the Navy) had said that "they might as well have both of those places." Both of the places were then filled by appointments directed from Washington.

Subsequently an order came from the Navy Department relieving Commander Watson from the charge of the Department of Equipment, and ordering the Commandant to take charge of it without assistance from any other naval officer.

The Commandant immediately went to Washington and urged that it was impossible for him to do the work in addition to his general duties of supervision of all the departments, and plead that Watson had had the assistance of several naval officers, which assistance was forbidden to him. Thereupon the order was modified, allowing him the assistance of any naval officer except Commander Watson! We understand, in passing, that Commander Watson long since demanded a court upon his case, which as yet has been denied him.

Later, an extensive discharge of civil employés of the yard took place to make way for an extensive series of appointments from wards of our city, known as the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards. It is currently believed, and your committee shares in such belief from the information it has obtained, that these appointments were made to assist in carrying primaries of the Republican party for tickets favored by Messrs. Daggett and Dady in said wards. The primaries were those held for the selection of delegates to the Republican Convention at Utica and Chicago.

Your committee consider such doings as at once hostile to the principles of pure administration for which our association is striving, and as inimical to a free and honest expression of public opinion without which our boasted liberty is but a sham.

WILLIAM G. LOW,
ALEX. FORBES,
GEO. P. PEABODY.

Dated May 29, 1884.

THE following table will be of service today to compare the vote Blaine receives with that cast for him in Cincinnati in 1876 and in Chicago in 1880:

STATES.	1876.	1880.		1876.	1880.
Alabama	15	1	Missouri	14	..
California	9	22	Nebraska	3	3
Connecticut	..	6	Nevada	3	3
Delaware	3	3	New Hampshire	5	5
Florida	4	..	New Jersey	7	10
Georgia	11	9	New York	35	35
Illinois	29	30	North Carolina	11	11
Indiana	15	26	Ohio	35	35
Iowa	22	22	Oregon	3	3
Kansas	10	5	Pennsylvania	29	29
Kentucky	..	1	Rhode Island	4	4
Louisiana	8	8	Tennessee	12	12
Maine	7	14	Texas	3	3
Maryland	6	7	Vermont	5	5
Michigan	11	21	Virginia	11	11
Minnesota	5	..	West Virginia	5	5
Massachusetts	13	..	Wisconsin	10	10
Mississippi	9	4	Colorado	3	3
TERRITORIES.					
	1876.	1880.		1876.	1880.
Arizona	..	2	Utah	3	3
Dakota	..	1	Washington	3	3
Dis. of Columbia	..	1	Wyoming	3	3
Idaho	3	2			
Montana	3	2	Total	371	369
New Mexico	3	2			

Were it not for the desire to compliment a "favorit son," Blaine would get as large a vote today from the Prairie State as he received eight years ago—unless some of the delegates disregarded the popular sentiment of their districts. And if he received his Cincinnati vote from the Illinois delegation he would be nominated at once, and the struggle would be ended with a tremendous hurrah for the Great Commoner.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Grand Army of the Republic met Col. R. G. Ingersoll as he was leaving the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon, and engaged him in conversation. The Colonel was asked what was his opinion of the chances of the various candidates before the convention. He replied that he was not in politics this year, and had no preference that he desired to express. He said, however, that in his judgment the significance of the resolution seating Lynch had been much overrated. He thought Blaine was strongly in the lead, and it was next to impossible that his nomination should be prevented. Blaine was almost sure to receive a majority of all the votes upon the second or third ballot. No combination could be formed upon any other candidate, and any effort to transfer the votes and solidify upon any person who had not been named would surely cause confusion in the anti-Blaine party, and transfer enough votes to nominate him with a hurrah long before the end of the roll-call had been reached.

Col. Ingersoll's opinions are valuable because it is well known that he is in no sense a spoils representative of the Blaine interest, and has not at present any strong personal attachment to Mr. Blaine or his fortunes, though the relations between them are and for some years have been friendly. Blaine is not Mr. Ingersoll's first choice.

THE *Journal* has heretofore evinced no friendliness for Blaine, but has treated him coldly, and has leaned towards the Vermont icicle, if for any one. But it was forced to bear this testimony to the remarkable scene in

...ntion is stirring, and as intimat on ...mal expression of public opinion ...our boasted liberty is but a sham. WILLIAM G. LOW, ALEX. FORMAN, GEO. F. PRABODY. ...ing table will be of service to ...re the vote Blaine receives with ... him in Cincinnati in 1876 and in ...

STATES.	1876.	1880.
...	35	1
...	9	13
...	3	6
...	6	6
...	4	..
...	35	30
...	22	23
...	10	6
...	5	2
...	14	34
...	16	7
...	21	10
...	10	5
...	5	6
...	4	7

TERRITORIES.	1876.	1880.
Utah	1	2
Washington	2	1
Wyoming	3	2
Total	291	334

...for the desire to compliment a ... Blaine would get as large a vote ... Prairie State as he received eight ...hess some of the delegates disre- ...pular sentiment of their districts. ...ceived his Cincinnati vote from ...legation he would be nominated ...he struggle would be ended with ... hurrah for the Great Commoner.

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...rnal has heretofore evinced no ...for Blaine, but has treated him ...as leaned towards the Vermont ... any one. But it was forced to ...imony to the remarkable scene in ...ion yesterday when the new ...n. Henderson, alluded to the Maine ...

...he got through his eulogy of the ...a scene occurred that was witnessed ...once witnessed, is never forgotten ...on among the delegates started the ...was taken up by others. The ex- ...ment was applauded in less ...kes to tell it the vast multitude of ...heering, waving hats and handker- ...seemed as if the vast concourse of ...inated by one impulse to do honor ...o, whether he be the choice of the ...not, unquestionably it admired and ...ges of the Republican party. When ...of applause had subsided it broke ...renewed vigor. The delegates stood ...r hats, and cheered. The vast audi- ...ce. The air was rent with cheers, ...y evident that if the audience could ...e would at that moment be nominated ...e G. Blaine. Again did the storm of ...d forth, and if the hero of the mo- ...listening at his home in Augusta, ...find he had been blowing in the wind- ...have heard it. A fourth time was ...peated, and then Gen. Henderson ...e speech by thanking the convention ...they had done him by calling upon ...

...adelphia correspondent of THE ...nt to this paper the following dis- ...e stated:

...HIA, Pa., May 10.—[Special to The ...illiam H. Pleasants, who stands next ...the list of delegates-at-large from ...the National Convention, passed ...ough this city on his way to New ...e shown THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ...ies from Virginia, and made a state- ...the preference of the delegation. ...te is taken to-morrow in Chicago the ...on, if it is admitted, will stand about ...rthur, 10; Blaine, 8; Logan, 5; Bo- ...

...E TRIBUNE'S list printed Monday, ...assified them as follows: ...-Mahone, Blair, Brady, Elam, Taylor, ...McLaughlin, Walker, and Dunn. ...pleasants. Lee, Frost, Stewart, Libbey, ...e, Scott, and Popham. ...-Dodson, Greene, Mitchell, Houston. ...

...de—Thompson. ...ts added that Blaine was the most ...born man in the Nation in Virginia. ...o doubt about the truth of the last ...The readers of THE TRIBUNE will ...o learn how accurately Mr. William ...classified the vote of the Virginia ...the balloting will show.

...in the convention yesterday so ...the Union. In every State, city, ...wnship, in every locality outside ..., wherever any number of people ...d together, the shouts for the ...didates would be in the same rela- ...of number, volume, intensity, and ...as those of yesterday in the con- ... That shout was the voice of the ...he delegates announcing to them ...of the people. It was a sponta- ...pressible, representative, cordial, ... testimonial to the Great Com- ...to the position he holds in the ad- ...affection of the people. Whether ...e nominated or not, this magnifi- ...ion of popular esteem is a testi- ... rarely comes to any man, and ...r near the popular heart is the ...Maine." It is a proof that the peo- ...love him, and would make him ...nt if they had the opportunity. It ...at if he be nominated he will sweep ...like an irresistible tidal wave.

...n. Daniel Webster Flanagan, an ...of Texas who is booming for Ar- ...speech in the Chicago Convention ...go which would have attracted no ...a Democratic convention because ...ay with Democratic sentiments and ...in a Republican convention it ... with surprise and has thus lived. ...e from the official report what this ...mer said. A civil-service amend- ...platform was under discussion, and ... rose and said:

...ENT: Texas has had quite enough of ...ces. During the last four years, sir, ...ficers appointed by the President of ...tes, 140 represented the Republican ...e not sure, sir, for the purposes of ...ent for the Democracy. There is one ...emocratic party that I have ever ad- ...at is: "To the victors belong the ... we have won the race, as we will ...hose who are entitled to positions ...*are we up here for?* I mean that ...e Republican party are entitled to ...e are victorious we will have offices ...ve to lay the amendment on the ta- ...

...go produce markets were quiet ...d higher, though breadstuffs fell ...There was a good shipping demand ...news of crop damage to wheat. As ...h Tuesday the closing prices were ...er on pork, 5 cents higher on lard, ...er on meats, unchanged on wheat, ...er on corn, ¾ cent higher on ...nts higher on hogs.

...will the evils of Federal patron- ...en even United States Senators ...oted by it?

ON THE OUTSIDE.

Arthur's Friends Begging the Independents for Aid—Gen. Sherman Not a Candidate.

The Committee on Rules Leaves the Basis of Apportionment Unchanged—The Platform.

Action of the Committee on Credentials—Senator Harrison's Weakness—Bogus Tickets Sold.

IN CHICAGO.

YESTERDAY'S WORK.

ALL THE LEADERS ENGAGED IN MISSIONARY LABOR—NO CONVERTS REPORTED.

A tremendous amount of missionary work was done in the interest of the different candidates yesterday afternoon after the adjournment of the convention. The Committee on Credentials no sooner disposed of a case than the successful delegates were besieged with followers of Blaine, Arthur, Edmunds, or Logan, seeking to impress it on them that there was only one candidate worthy of their votes. There was more positive talk during the afternoon that there must be no dark horse than at any time since the delegates began to gather. This was partly caused by the persistent efforts to get up a boom for "Tecumseh" Sherman, and partly because the Arthur men were anxious that the Independents should be forced to show their hands. Steve Elkins and Frank Hatton enjoyed a social chat in the privacy of the former's room, and others of the rival leaders in the two camps mingled together in a most friendly way. No converts were reported anywhere during the day, all the energies of the managers being directed to holding their forces together till the balloting begins. In this line the Blaine men did a great deal of work. Messrs. Chaffee, Elkins, Whitelaw Reid, William Walter Phelps, Senator Warner Miller, and others dropping in on nearly all the State delegations. At the Illinois headquarters a suggestion was thrown out by Phelps and Miller that Blaine and Logan would make a pretty good ticket, but the delegate to whom this remark was made hadn't thought of Logan for anything but the Presidency. In the Indiana and Ohio delegations strong assurances were given that the attempt of Senators Harrison and Sherman to get a little advertising before the convention would not be allowed to hamper Blaine when their strength would be of any use to him.

EITHER BLAINE OR ARTHUR.

The talk of nominating either Blaine or Arthur started at first with the New York City crowd, which is controlled by "Clint" Wheeler and John J. O'Brien. The list of twenty-five Arthur delegates who will go for Blaine rather than see a dark horse come in under the ribbon is said to be bona fide, and Flanagan, of Texas, is credited with the declaration that he wants to make the twenty-sixth, and is ready to lead a movement for this purpose in the Southwest. The Blaine men are well satisfied with the proposition, for they feel sure of at least one thing, which is, that Arthur can never be nominated. Among the delegates who haven't a favorite son the idea has also been received with favor, but the 200 delegates whose preferences can't be gotten at with certainty have not come forward to express themselves. The Blaine men, however, do not count heavily on the promises of the Arthur people, as they know the object is mainly to force the Independents into line. These reformers continue to puzzle the Arthur men, and the latter are beginning to assert that the tail has wagged the dog long enough. In all the propositions which have been carried by young Mr. Roosevelt from the rooms of George William Curtis to the Arthur headquarters there has always been the reservation that the reformers were not ready to discuss the main question—in other words, the nominee. In private and public alike they have reiterated a purpose to stick together till they were able to carry their point and name the candidate. They don't expect the Arthur men to come to Edmunds, for they know Edmunds is not a candidate, but they do expect them to come to some dark horse named by the Edmunds people. At least this was the talk at the Vermont headquarters yesterday, and it also found an echo among the New York and Massachusetts people.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

In this connection it has been remarked that President Andrew D. White is proving a very much darker horse than when he first came on the ground. For some reason the Cornell President has not proven the central figure that he was thought to be before he received it. Whether it was a pure invention, or whether there was a telegraphic "leak" and the contents of the dispatch erroneously reported, certain it is that the Arthur people, who seemed most interested in the news, took considerable stock in it, and several of them freely said it removed the most dangerous dark horse of the lot. Possibly this gave rise to the further rumor that perhaps the Arthur men themselves had taken a hand in circulating the story. Such of the Blaine men, too, as have begun to think of a dark horse, and manifest no inclination to bolt on the contrary profess the strongest faith in Blaine's nomination, were somewhat elated, and said it took away the last card the anti-Blaine and anti-Arthur people had and made it all the more certain that the contest would narrow down to the two leading candidates. The Sherman contingent in Wisconsin refused to put any credence whatever in the report, and mysteriously hinted that before night yet come when the Wisconsin delegation would name the winner, as it did in 1880. Even when the correct version of the dispatch was generally known, the Blaine and Arthur leaders insisted that it could only mean one thing—that Gen. Sherman declined in as possible or an actual nomination, and that his friends couldn't so violate his expressed wishes as to push him, even in case there was an opening for a dark horse. Naturally enough, the talk that no dark horse would win this fight and that it was the leaders' year was again uppermost all the afternoon; and it went to such an extent that several Arthur men openly declared that if Arthur wasn't the lucky man they were for Blaine.

ANOTHER LETTER OF DECLINATION.

A private letter has been received by a friend of his who is in attendance at the convention. A representative of THE TRIBUNE read this letter yesterday, and was permitted to make a few extracts from it. There were other passages which cannot be printed without a violation of confidence. The letter was written by Gen. Sherman himself from St. Louis, under date of June 3. He says that Senator Henderson is authorized to speak for him. One passage reads: "I fear no complications from anything I may have written or said, for all are as plain as the English language will express that under no circumstance will I permit the use of my name as a Presidential candidate. . . . All my old soldier friends, my neighbors and correspondents, advise me to lay low and say nothing. Judging me from the motives which inspire the bulk of public men, they believe that I am insincere. . . . I advise that my name be not even mentioned, but if some incautious friend should suggest me as a bare possibility I might use a negative which would settle the matter. . . . I shall never consent to the proposition that in a time of profound peace, when there are plenty of good candidates willing and waiting, that a political convention can use my name. I think I have learned when to fight a battle and when not, and am not used to call a council of war to throw off on it the responsibility."

The above extracts are sufficient to show that Gen. Sherman will not accept a nomination.

THE ARTHUR MEN DESPERATE.

TRYING TO BORROW VOTES FROM THE INDEPENDENTS SO ARTHUR MAY LEAD BLAINE ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

The general meeting at the Exposition Building, the Logan turn-out, the love-feast which packed the Blaine headquarters, and the informal conference of the Edmunds people in Club-room A at the Grand Pacific kept the various Presidential followings pretty well to themselves last night. Until the permanent organization is completed and all the contests are settled it was felt that figuring on the balloting would be premature. There was considerable uncertainty as to what the terms were on which the Independents would keep up the coalition and join with the Arthur men in trying to tire the Blaine forces out. During the evening a report got abroad that the Independents had already decided on their man and would spring him on the convention soon after the first ballot. Their favorite was said to be Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who has been frequently mentioned. It turned out that Hawley was simply one of the men who might be voted for awhile in the deadlock which some of the Independents expect will precede the choice of their dark horse. Robert Lincoln's name also began to be mentioned again. The scheme, however, which was considered the most plausible was a proposition from the Arthur people to know on what conditions they would borrow part of the Edmunds support for the first ballot, so that Arthur might lead Blaine, and thus keep the weak-kneed friends of the former from breaking loose. The meeting of the Massachusetts delegation called for this morning was said in some quarters to be for the purpose of seeing how far the Blaine sentiment in the Bay State could be hoodwinked by this plan. The fact is, however, that this scheme will draw on a square fight between Blaine and Arthur. In this event Mr. Blaine will have about the strength displayed for Clayton for Temporary Chairman—viz.: 387 votes—a strength sufficient to secure his nomination beyond question.

THE MAHONE CASE.

News was anxiously awaited from the Committee on Credentials during the whole evening to see what action it would take on the Mahone case, but most of the leaders went to bed without hearing anything. While it was very well understood that Mahone will have a majority in his favor the question was whether there would be a minority report which would make the basis of a fight in open convention. Dezendorf claimed that this would be done, but the Blaine men, who have favored Mahone from the start, declared they knew nothing of such an intention, and if the fight were made the Straightouts would probably find their champions in some other camp. The Senatorial syndicate and other influences have brought such a powerful pressure to bear in favor of the Virginia Readjuster that none of the Presidential interests would care to make a straight issue on behalf of the Dezendorf delegation. The Arthur leaders declared their men, including the Edmunds contingent, would be solid for Mahone, as since the three Blaine men had been unseated there would be no more defections from Arthur. They gave the anti-Logauites in the Second District assurances that Chris Mamer's delegates had been ruled out only because the Logan delegates were in one sense a precedent for the Mahone cases, and Arthur could better afford to lose two votes in Illinois than set an example which might cause him the loss of a score in Virginia.

In the lack of definit information from the Committee on Credentials none of the leaders could predict last night how the convention would get with its business today. The outlook, however, was not considered encouraging, though the work begins early. Though the Blaine men will not take the Virginia straightouts under their wing it is not impossible that some of the delegates will make a personal fight in the interests of Dezendorf. Whether this is done or not the Arthur managers have decided to make a big effort to reverse the action of the Committee on Credentials in seating the Blaine delegates in the Kentucky district, while the latter will not be unseated if they can be helped. Some talking will also be indulged in over two or three of the other districts. With the platform and other matters it is not unlikely that the convention will not reach the nomination of candidates till the evening session, and the balloting would not therefore begin until tomorrow. If by good luck all the preliminary business should be disposed of at the afternoon session there would still be a kick against beginning the balloting tonight, as a majority of the delegates seem to think that when this is begun the convention should be ready to go ahead till a result is reached or till a prolonged fight is made certain. The Arthur and Edmunds people have been trying to delay the balloting as long as possible with the idea that Blaine is weakened thereby, but the managers of the latter's interests have been alive to this, and are keeping their forces well in hand. Last night their view was that it made no difference to them when the balloting begins.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

THE SEVENTH ALABAMA.

The Committee on Credentials, which met promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Room 44 at the Grand Pacific, found it necessary to force its way through an immense crowd in the hallway. Several delegations had gathered there, and all wanted to be heard at one time apparently. It was decided to call the States alfabetically. This brought Alabama first in line, and the representatives from the Seventh District were admitted. An hour later it was announced on the outside that the regular delegates, Dr. R. A. Meseley and A. Bingham, would be seated. The vote in favor of Moseley was unanimous, while there was a single dissenting vote in the decision to seat Bingham. They are both Arthur men.

The contest from the First Georgia District was then considered, A. M. Wilson and James Blue, also Arthur men, being seated over the Blaine delegates.

THE SECOND ILLINOIS.

Illinois was then called, and a great crowd of delegates, attorneys, and contestants pressed against the door, while a perfect bedlam was awakened. The disturbance was so great that there was some talk of calling the police, but they soon quieted down when informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the committee that none would be admitted until peace and order were restored. Among those admitted along with the delegates were County-Attorney Bliss, Congressman George Davis, Richard Tuthill, and Miles Kehoe. A delegation from Bridgeport, supposed to belong to the anti-Logan crowd, was routed and driven from the field. Chris Mamer and William Kent testified for the anti-Logan delegates, and were answered by Justice Charles Woodman and Charles Piper. The anti-Logan cause was argued by Congressman Davis and County-Attorney Bliss, R. S. Tuthill and Miles Kehoe responding. The speech of Miles Kehoe created the greatest sensation. He said that he was no attorney, but that he had lived in the Second District for thirty-three years, and he attributed the insecurities of the attorneys on the other side to the fact that none of them had ever lived anywhere near there and were consequently unfamiliar with local matters. He charged his opponents with forgery, claiming that they had altered and added to a call which he had issued, requesting the name of Finerty to be placed upon the regular ticket, so that it was made to read like a general call. This showed plainly that they had no right to pretend that a convention was not necessary. Mr. Kehoe said that there was not a good citizen in the district on the side of the anti-Logan people, and that many of those who had backed that ticket had since gone to the workhouse and that another, and one of the more prominent figures on the anti-Logan side, could be sent there, as people were generally sent to such places for whipping their mothers. The man he referred to in this sentence was present as he spoke.

The question was submitted to ballot, the Logan delegates receiving thirty-four and the others six votes. The Logan men who got the seats are Hank Ruger and Charles Piper, the defeated anti-Loganites W. S. Powell and William Kent.

KENTUCKY.

The Fifth District contest was taken up first. John Mason Brown and Silas F. Miller, Arthur men, were the sitting delegates, and E. A. Wilson and Michael Minton, Blaine men, contested their right to remain. Mr. Brown presented the claim of the contestees and Mr. Wilson that of the contestants. The vote was 26 to 21 in favor of the contestants.

The committee at 2:40 adjourned until 4 o'clock.

FIFTH KENTUCKY.

The fight in the Fifth Kentucky District was the hottest of any, and the result was contrary to the expectations of the Arthur men. John Mason Brown, one of the defeated delegates, was to have seconded the nomination of Arthur. After the question had been decided and the opposing delegates seated, a motion to reconsider was made, the friends of Brown having waited, however, until some of the Blaine members of the committee had left the room. This motion was lost by a majority of one vote, after which a motion was made to dissent from the decision of the Chair. This latter, however, was defeated by a still larger majority and the matter was snowed under, so far as the committee was concerned, for all time. This was the only case so far in which they did not sustain the regular or sitting members, and this was one reason why the decision went hard with the Arthur men.

FIRST KENTUCKY.

At 4 o'clock the committee proceeded with the contest in the First Kentucky District, in which E. W. Bagby and Lucien Anderson sought to displace P. C. Bragg and E. D. Farley, the former being Arthur men and the latter followers of Blaine. The claims of the contestants were set forth in a manly address made by Mr. Bagby, who said that he and his colleague had been elected in a district convention held under authority of the National Convention of 1880, while the sitting delegates had been elected in a sub-division of the State Convention.

Mr. Farley was about to reply for the sitting delegates when he was told by members of the committee that it was unnecessary for him to say a word, as they would admit the sitting delegates without further evidence. The committee then went into executive session and cast a unanimous vote for Farley and Bragg.

MARYLAND.

The sitting members of the Maryland delegation from the Fourth District were sustained. These are R. W. Jordan and H. W. Rodgers, both for Blaine, the contestants being Lewis G. Martin and J. A. Murphy, the latter an alternate for H. C. Clay.

SIXTH NEW YORK.

In the Sixth New York District the contest was decided in favor of the sitting delegates, J. J. O'Brien, familiarly known as "Johnny" O'Brien, and John H. Brady, both for Arthur. The defeated delegates are F. S. Gibbs and William Dean, supposed to be for Blaine.

NINETEENTH NEW YORK.

It was decided to seat both the regular and the contesting delegates from the Nineteenth New York District. The sitting members of this delegation were James Lamb and Henry Houck, the contestants George Campbell and Henry S. Draper. Houck's preference is not known. Lamb is for Arthur, it is said.

TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

The contest in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District was settled by the admission of J. E. Sayers, the regular delegates over John F. Warbling, the contestant. In the other two districts of this State—the Third and Twenty-second—where contests were made, the contestants withdrew in favor of the regulars. The Arthur men in the Second district, Chris Magee and William Flynn (Arthur), the contestants J. D. Weeks and Joseph Slagle (Blaine). In the Third Jacob Schick was the only contestant against Harry Hunter, who with Samuel B. Gilpin form the regular delegates.

FIFTH TENNESSEE.

The contest in the Fifth Tennessee District has some peculiar features. According to the testimony of the witnesses at the convention held at Lewisburg, Capt. W. M. Ekin and W. Y. Elliott were elected delegates, with B. Frierson and J. C. McAdams as alternates. Frierson has always been considered as Ekin's alternate and McAdams as Elliott's alternate until the Tennessee delegation arrived in Chicago a few days ago, when it was discovered that Elliott was absent. Then for the first time Frierson declared himself entitled to a vote on the ground that he represented the absentee. This assumption was quickly rebuked by J. C. McAdams, who is positive that he is the authorized representative of Elliott. The fact is interesting simply because of the different views of the delegates. McAdams and Ekin are Blaine men first, last, and all the time, while Frierson, being a member of the bread-and-butter brigade, is anxious to serve the party by casting his vote for the man who is already in power. McAdams was Secretary of the convention that elected them, and all his papers show that he was elected to fill the place of the absentee, who is also for Blaine. An effort has been made to get Elliott here, but he is out of his own State and beyond the reach of the telegraph, being somewhere in Mississippi. The committee heard both sides and laid the matter temporarily on the table until some other business could be attended to.

Capt. Ekin says there is no ground for the contest whatever, and that Frierson knows it. He says that Frierson and his supporters are guilty of disreputable conduct and that they know it, and that he is simply trying to profit by the fact that the committee is favorable to Arthur and get in a vote from a man who has no right to take any part in the convention.

McAdams is a colored man, but a graduate of Fisk University, and a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He is a law student. He says also that the scheme is disreputable, and that an effort has been made to bribe him to coincide with Frierson in pretending that that Frierson's claims are valid. A fat position in the custom-house, to be ready in thirty days, was the tempting bait held out to him. He is prepared to make affidavit to the facts, and threatens to do so.

THE VIRGINIA CONTEST.

The committee took up the Virginia contest about 11:30 and devoted about two hours to the matter. A statement of the case was made for the Mahonites by Judge Brady, and responded to by Mr. Dezendorf and Judge Willoughby for the "Straightouts." After a full and complete hearing the committee decided to admit the Manone delegation by a unanimous vote. Senator Foley, of Nevada, said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE that in the face of the evidence presented he and the other Blaine men could not think of allowing their preferences to interfere. He said the case presented was very plain and simple, showing that the Dezendorf delegation had grown out of a Republican Legislature. The Dezendorf delegates wanted to be admitted on the same footing with the Mahonites.

The Tennessee contest was not decided, being left for the convention to settle this morning.

The committee adjourned at about 3 a. m., prepared to report to the convention.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

DETERMINING REPRESENTATION BY DELEGATES IN FUTURE CONVENTIONS—A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

The Committee on Rules met at 10 o'clock in ante-room No. 1, and went through the routine work of adopting the uncontested rules. It then adjourned until after the morning session of the convention. At 2:30 p. m. it again convened at the Leland, with thirty-five States represented. In response to a resolution of the convention requesting the committee to prepare a rule revising the basis of representation to the next convention, several drafts of rules were offered. The first, introduced by Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, was as follows:

The existing representation of the States and Territories shall remain, with an additional delegate-at-large from each State for each Republican Senator serving or who has served since the meeting of the last preceding convention, and of one additional delegate from each district for each Republican Representative elected at the last Congressional election preceding the calling of the National Convention.

The Republican National Committee shall, within one year after the Congressional elections next succeeding the Presidential election, ascertain and certify the representation to which each State and district will be hereby entitled in the next following National Convention.

Mr. Bayne said the resolution was offered in no spirit of sectionalism. It affected New York as much as any other State, and would prove a cause of activity and zeal in increasing the Republican vote. It had been considered in the National Committee and advocated by Senator Frye, Edward McPherson, and others who had studied the issue. It furnished, he said, an easy and ready solution of the great difficulties surrounding the question, and was in consonance with the spirit of the Republican party, following the principles governing the basis of representation in Republican States. In some Southern districts a few hundred votes were equal to 25,000 Republican voters in Northern districts under the present system.

James G. Kelly, of Indiana, believed the spirit of the rule to be just, but doubted its practical utility. In his district, he said, there were 20,000 Republican votes, yet by the proposed rule it would be entitled to no greater representation than a Southern district with a few hundred or a thousand.

FUTURE REPRESENTATION.

A substitute was offered by George Chahoon, of New York, which had been carefully prepared and had received the approval of several State conventions. The resolution, with the delegates apportioned under its provisions, was as follows:

Resolved, That in future Republican National Conventions representation by delegates shall be as follows:

1. Each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large, and to one additional delegate-at-large for each representative-at-large, if any, elected in such State at the last preceding Presidential election.

2. Each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates-at-large.

3. Each Congressional District shall be entitled to one Delegate and an additional delegate for every 10,000 votes or a majority fraction thereof cast for the Republican Presidential Electoral ticket at the last preceding Presidential election.

4. The Republican National Committee shall, within the year following each Presidential election, ascertain and certify the representation to which each State and district will be hereby entitled in the next following National Convention.

The following amendment to Sec. 3, offered by W. B. Merchant, of Louisiana, was accepted by Mr. Chahoon:

Provided that when intimidation, fraud, or ballot-box stuffing is charged by the ex parte affidavit of any responsible person or persons giving the particulars thereof against the prima facie return of such election it shall be the duty of the National Committee under such equitable rules as it may adopt to ascertain and certify the number of Republican votes actually cast and the number of Republican votes which would have been cast in case there had been no intimidation, fraud, or other illegal means used at the election to prevent such votes from being cast, which number of Republican votes thus ascertained and certified to have been actually cast, and prevented from being cast, for the reasons herein set forth, shall form the basis of additional representation under this rule.

A debate extending over nearly three hours followed, in which the entire subject was gone over. The first speaker was R. R. Bishop, of Massachusetts, who advocated the plan distinguished as the "New York." It was certainly not just, he said, that the representation of a Democratic State should be the same as of a Republican State of equal population but with two to five times as many Republican votes. The Pennsylvania plan, as the resolution of Mr. Bayne was called, depended too largely on success at the last election. In regard to the amendment the National Committee, he said, exists to consider just such cases as the amendment provides for, and would see that all had a fair show.

George Denny Jr., of Kentucky, said the amendment would embroil the National Committee in endless confusion. The affidavits in these cases would fill a room. There was no means to get at the number of votes which would have been cast at Southern elections.

James A. Frazer, of Virginia, held that the National Committee was human, and if a candidate got control of the committee he asked if it would not be possible under the amendment to build up a force of sixty to seventy delegates on claims of intimidation.

THE SOUTHERN IDEA.

D. O. Corbin, of South Carolina, said the proposition could not hold his State, where the Republicans were more affected by a State law, which prevented a large portion of the Republicans of the State from voting. A law passed by the last Legislature provided that the candidates for each office to be filled have a separate box. The judges of election were prohibited from giving information about the proper box. The chances of a man, he said, getting his vote into the right box were about as futile as his hope of getting to Heaven. The law was thought unconstitutional, but the Supreme Court gave no hope it would so decide. There were over 135,000 Republicans in the State, but of them only 20,000 votes were cast at the last election owing to the intelligence of the system. Still, Corbin advocated the present representation by districts. Both the plans were unjust to his State.

Mr. Reilly—Isn't your condition the result of misfortune?

Mr. Corbin—Yes; but our misfortune should not be taken advantage of. We should be pleased to have the present representation retained, with the hope of at least obtaining our political right. It would be a double misfortune if the National Convention also deprived us of our representation. The proposed rule would introduce confusion into the National Committee and Convention. If we were all as good as the candidates now before the convention that would be no trouble, but unfortunately all politicians were not so.

Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, took the broader ground that the Republican theory of representation should be adopted notwithstanding temporary difficulties. The mission of the Republican party was to see that every man was permitted to cast his vote without fear or favor.

Lafayette Grege, of Arkansas, offered an odious substitute fearing the representation without any material change from the present system. In a lengthy speech urging its adoption he said if it was not for the position the South was in he would not have offered his substitute. The new theory was bound to do injustice. It would nearly disfranchise South Carolina and other States. The Louisiana amendment would open up the way to endless fraud in fixing up the number of votes prevented being cast by intimidation. The Democrats were so accustomed to fraud they would resort to it when there was no necessity. They were constitutionally disposed that way. No satisfactory way, he thought, existed except to retain the present plan.

John S. Leary, of North Carolina—There will be eleven boxes in a line at the next election. Can the voters be instructed about their order it would be changed. According to the laws of the State there was no fraud or illegal means employed by the Democrats which could come under the terms of the amendment.

A SLIDING PLAN.

Thomas Hodson, of Maryland, opposed both plans. The premiums offered would not increase the efforts of Southern Republicans, who did their best now. The plan, he said, gave the National Committee a sliding plan to put down one candidate and put up another. He had never heard the conventions under the old rule were either corrupt or unwise in their nominations.

Mr. O. Dawson, of West Virginia, was in favor of getting down to the individual voter, as he understood that to be the essence of the Republican party. It would tend to bring the choice of candidates nearer to the people. His State Convention had instructed him to vote for the change.

John J. Gardiner, of New Jersey, did not believe it would ever happen that any one candidate could manipulate the National Committee. It would look badly to have it go out that after hearing about these things in the South the committee shrank from having them investigated by the National Committee. The principle of representation by population had always bred discontent, and representation based on votes had taken its place in county after county and State after State. The question could not be settled by adverse vote here; it would come up at each succeeding convention until it was adopted.

W. A. Allen, of Mississippi—I live where it means something to be a Republican. It would be hard for us to be disfranchised in the National Convention as well. I hope the committee will let us keep what we already have.

Richard Allen, of Texas, said he was willing to have the representation based on the number of Republicans, but not on the party-vote in the ballot-box. Under the present order of things the Democrats decided upon who should hold the offices. If this plan was adopted he held they would also decide upon the representation of the Republicans.

Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine, said the National Convention did not represent the people of the United States, but the Republican party. He was in doubt if the amendment in the case of the Southern States covered the ground. He therefore moved to recommend the convention to refer the whole matter to the National Committee to be decided by them within the succeeding year.

Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, opposed this motion as shunting the duty imposed by the convention. He thought the Pennsylvania plan would increase the convention to 1,000 or more members. He favored the basis of representation by Republican votes modified by the proposed amendment, as the only equitable plan.

L. C. Collins, of Illinois, said any proposition recommended by the committee would bring about a discussion in the convention which would last at least an entire day, as the North was as much affected as the South. In order not to detain the convention he supported the motion to recommend its reference to the National Committee.

E. B. Hill, of Connecticut, held the National Committee had no jurisdiction to settle the basis of representation, which was purely a matter for the convention itself to decide. The issue was very important, and should be decided at this convention.

The motion of Mr. Collins, to refer the resolutions and amendment to the National Committee, was lost by a vote of 25 to 8.

THE VOTE.

The call of States was then ordered on the substitute of Mr. Gregg, continuing the present basis of representation.

Yeas—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Caron, Alabama; Lafayette Gregg, Arkansas; W. H. Parks, California; J. H. Hoffecker, Delaware; W. G. Gilbert, Florida; W. D. Moore, Georgia; L. C. Collins, Illinois; R. S. Benson, Iowa; George Denny Jr., Kentucky; W. B. Merchant, Louisiana; E. S. Hudson, Maryland; W. A. Allen, Mississippi; Ira B. Hyde, Missouri; J. A. Palmer, Nevada; J. S. Leary, North Carolina; J. F. Apperson, Oregon; D. O. Corbin, South Carolina; J. C. Napier, Tennessee; Richard Allen, Texas; J. A. Frazier, Virginia; C. M. Butt, Wisconsin—8.

Nays—Alex. Gullett, Colorado; E. J. Hill, Connecticut; James G. Reilly, Indiana; E. C. Culp, Kansas; Josiah H. Drummond, Maine; R. R. Bishop, Massachusetts; G. W. Bell, Michigan; Henry B. Atherton, New Hampshire; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; George Chahoon, New York; Alphonso Taft, Ohio; Thomas M. Bayne, Pennsylvania; M. O. Dawson, West Virginia—13.

The members from South Carolina and Vermont were paired on this question.

A motion to reconsider the action of the committee on Rule, regarding the change of the votes of delegates before the result was announced, was defeated.

Mr. Drummond offered a resolution authorizing the National Committee to act as a committee on credentials, to pass upon contests before the meeting of the convention, in order to save the time usually consumed in waiting for the report of that committee. The resolution was not accepted.

The following amendment to Rule 13 was proposed to meet certain cases which have recently arisen:

In the absence of a delegate of this convention the alternate whose name appears on the credentials opposite the name of the absent delegate shall represent the absent delegate.

It was also lost by a decisive vote.

ATTEMPTING TO RAR OUT THE "BRIGADE."

John F. Sanders, of Montana, prepared the following rule but was absent when the time came for its consideration:

No person shall hereafter hold a seat in the National Convention nor on the National Republican Committee who is not eligible to a seat in the Electoral College.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried on the call of States by a vote of 18 ayes to 14 noes. As the rule would have barred all Federal officers, from Senators down, from succeeding conventions, the vote against its adoption by disposal was surprisingly large. It is understood Mr. Sanders will renew the motion in the convention. The committee adjourned after the rejection of some resolutions of minor importance.

MINORITY REPORT.

The members of the Committee on Rules voting in the negative on the resolution continuing the existing basis of representation held a meeting after the adjournment of the committee at which they decided to submit a minority report containing the system known as the New York or Five system. Another meeting was held in the evening, and again along toward midnight to figure out the chances of their report being adopted. The members refused to state the results of their deliberations, but there is no doubt a minority report will be submitted today. The question is not generally understood among the delegates, and a prolonged debate may be expected.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON.

BLAINE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH HIS APPOINTMENT.

"I am opposed to Blaine simply because he forced the appointment of Judge Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, thereby leading to the resignation of ex-Senator Conkling," said a Missouri delegate at the Palmer House yesterday addressing ex-Postmaster Samuel Hayes of St. Louis.

"Mr. Blaine is perfectly innocent of that charge," replied Mr. Hayes. "About ten days before President Garfield was shot I spent an evening with him, and we conversed about the appointment of Judge Robertson. I said that it was the impression out West that he had made a mistake in appointing Robertson, and it was believed that Mr. Blaine had forced the appointment upon the President. The President replied: 'I made the appointment wholly of my own accord. A fight was being made for the removal of Collector Merritt, and he had asked to be relieved of the office, not wishing to be the cause of a dispute. I regard the office as a National one, and not belonging to New York. Judge Robertson was an old friend, and had rendered me many valuable services, and I appointed him solely for those reasons. Secretary Blaine had never asked for the appointment of any one for that office, nor did he know of my intention of making the selection, consequently he was not aware of the appointment until after I had made it known to the Cabinet. The President also said: 'At the first meeting of my Cabinet I told the members I wished them to exercise their privilege in selecting persons for appointment in their respective departments. Secretary Blaine has exercised his prerogative less than any member of my Cabinet in this particular.'"

The delegate said he was satisfied with this explanation.

THE PLATFORM.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions was in secret session yesterday afternoon from 3 o'clock to 7, when it adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The sub-committee, to which is submitted all resolutions and propositions, had a brief session in the morning, and has prepared several planks, which were presented to the whole committee. There were long discussions on each topic, but when an adjournment was reached no definit action had been taken on any of them. The doors of the headquarters of the Massachusetts delegation at the Leland Hotel, where the meeting was held, were besieged all the afternoon by persons desiring to place their views before the committee. A delegation from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was admitted, and urged the insertion of a temperance plank of some description.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

A committee consisting of P. H. McLogan and Richard Powers, of Chicago, representing the Federated Trades of the United States, and P. J. Scannell and M. J. Geary, of New York, representing the Knights of Labor, presented the following, which was fully explained by Mr. McLogan, and warmly recommended by Senator Farwell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education:

The Republican party, born of the conscience and intelligence of freemen in order that slaves might be enfranchised and that all laborers might be forever secured the dignity and rewards which belong to them as creators of wealth, will have no further occasion to exist when it shall permit the complaints of any man, however humble, to remain unheard or his grievances unredressed. We therefore declare it our purpose to be to give voice and hearing to the wants and complaints of the people without distinction of class, occupation, or condition

delegates. A movement was set on foot late yesterday afternoon by the Blaine delegates to reconsider the vote by which the tie-contractor was made a National Committeeman. They assembled in Room 112 of the Palmer to talk the matter over. Howe got wind of it and became frightened. He went to No. 112, and was much chagrined to see the delegates there assembled sot up and walk out after giving him a very cold greeting. This declaration of the displeasure he had caused so worked upon his mind that he was not well enough to attend the evening session of the convention. Later in the evening he buttonholed several members of the delegation and assured them that he would "be found all O. K. in the end," and the chances are that he will be brought into line again.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts delegation will meet in conference again this morning before convention, the shaky character of the Edmunds forces in the delegation making another invoice of stock necessary before a running account with the Arthur leaders is opened up.

SENATOR MAHONE.

MESSRS. SIMS AND SCOTT, TELL WHY THEY OPPOSE THE VIRGINIA DICTATOR.

Mahone having stigmatized the alleged defection of Messrs. Sims and Scott, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. Sims on the subject. "Oh, yes," said the latter; "he has been trying to bulldoze the whole delegation ever since we arrived here. The difficulty began in Richmond at the State Convention, when Mahone, through the Arthur officeholders, forced the unit rule on the convention under the pretense that it was necessary to our party in order to secure admission at Chicago and defeat the "Straightout" delegation. Knowing, as he did, that both of us were in the habit of thinking and acting for ourselves he opposed us as delegates, but we were nevertheless elected to represent the Fifth District. After we were elected his officeholders passed a resolution of instructions as to the unit rule, and we were furnished with credentials reciting the unit rule, which credentials did not satisfy us, and we demanded and received credentials from the Chairman and Secretary saying nothing about the unit rule. We both feel that it is our duty to represent our constituents, and we would feel in honor bound to obey their instructions. We know, however, from the mouths of the delegates to our District Convention that they desired us to be untrammeled, and that nine-tenths of the party are opposed to Mr. Arthur. We are not responsible to Gen. Mahone or his delegates for our conduct and, as we told them this morning, we consider the resolution a great piece of presumption when they attempt to characterize our course as dishonorable. We are district delegates and responsible to no one save our constituents and our consciences. We defy the empty thunder of Mahone's resolutions and can hardly be read out of the party by them. As to the *Inter-Ocean* interview, Mr. Mahone denied this morning before the delegation that any such remarks were made by him as to Sims or Stewart."

"What are your feelings to the different candidates?"

"Friendly to all save Arthur."

"That effect, if any, will Mahone's abuse of you have in Virginia?"

"It will, of course, give the Democrats additional strength, as any split in our ranks will do. There is already widespread dissatisfaction at Mahone's tyranny and increasing opposition to his machine politics. His officeholders are his machine, and through them he wields his power. He has already driven from us many good men, and there is absolutely no chance of success in Virginia with Mahone at the helm. He is a fine organizer and untiring worker, but his party is gradually dwindling down to his machine. The independent thinkers are not to-rated. If we had a man like Gen. Cameron as State Chairman we could gain 25,000 votes in the next election. We say this in sorrow and not in anger, but Mahone can't well help it. He is a tyrant by nature, and his motto is "Rule or ruin." His tyranny first caused the split of the party into the Straightout and other factions. With any other leader we would be working together now. It is a great mistake to imagine that our so-called defection from Arthur is a recent thing. We have opposed him for months past, and a majority of our delegates agreed with us, but he has whipped most of them into the traces, some by promises of reward and some by threats. We prefer to be characterized by such men as Mahone rather than occupy their position of self-stultified traders to the whims of any man. We acknowledge Mahone's merits and have no feeling of unkindness toward him, but we deplore his love of absolute sway, which has wrecked our party in Virginia."

THE TWO FACTIONS.

Senator Mahone left his room late last evening and held a small informal reception at the headquarters of his delegation. The gathering there was very small, but the delegates professed entire confidence that the Committee on Credentials would report in their favor. It is unnecessary to state that Sims, Scott, and Stewart were not dancing attendance on Mahone last night.

The Straightouts rested on their oars during the evening. When asked what course they intended to take in the event of a decision against them, they said they had provided for no such contingency—they felt sure of securing a representation. It is believed, however, that they are making all arrangements to have their case presented before the convention in any event. Who it is that will champion their cause is not definitly settled.

THE BLAINE HEADQUARTERS.

LAST NIGHT'S MASS-METTING—SPEECHES BY THE STRAIGHTOUT VIRGINIANS.

The Blaine headquarters at the Grand Pacific were last evening again the scene of boundless enthusiasm. In fact, for the last three days it has been one continued mass-meeting, and the crowd never seems to tire of cheering to the echo every mention in regard to the Man from Maine. Last evening as soon as the convention adjourned the crowd filled the hotel and pushed on to the headquarters, and immediately there was a call for speeches. As it happened that several members of the straightout delegation from Virginia were on hand waiting to appear before the Committee on Credentials, they answered the demand and addressed the meeting in their own behalf. Mr. J. W. Coobran, a member of the delegation, and his alternate, Mr. Gilchrist, both colored men, made speeches, to show that they were entitled to recognition as Republicans, and they asserted that both Congressman Dezendorf and Gen. Wickham had defended and stood up for them when Mahone was helping to persecute them. The speech of the evening was made by John F. Dezendorf. He spoke in eloquent and earnest tones of the claims of his delegation and the people they represented, and asked if one who for twenty years had fought and suffered on account of their Republicanism were to be excluded from a Republican National Convention to make room for men the great majority of whom had never cast a Republican vote in their lives. He touched on readjustment, or repudiation as he termed it, and said he would not apologize for declining to allie himself with it. His remarks were cheered vociferously.

The meeting closed with a speech from Mr. Plummer, of Dakota, who admonished the Blaine men to stand by their colors, and drew a picture of what they might expect at the hands of their constituents if they proved false to their trust.

TARIFF REFORM.

PETITION TO THE CONVENTION OF THE MANUFACTURERS' TARIFF-REFORM LEAGUE.

A committee of the Manufacturers' Tariff-Reform League have issued the following petition to the National Convention asking for the abolition of all duties on raw materials and the adjustment of the tariff. Following is the circular:

We, the undersigned manufacturers and merchants, are in favor of a reform of the tariff laws of the United States upon the basis of the resolutions passed at a meeting of manufacturers and merchants held at the Windsor Hotel, New York City, May 8, to wit:

First—The abolition of all duties on raw materials in order that we may compete in home and foreign markets with other manufacturing nations, the taxes of which are raw materials.

Second—The adjustment of the tariff so that manufacturers approaching nearest the crade state will pay the lower rate, and manufacturers that have further advanced, requiring more skill and labor, the higher rate of duties.

And we petition the National Republican Convention that they adopt in their platform these resolutions, calculated, if enacted, to give relief to the industries of the country.

	No. hands employed.
J. B. Sargent, Sargent & Co., hardware, New Haven	1,500
J. B. Brown, President New York Plow Company, plows, New York	200
J. Schoenhof, Adlar & Schoenhof, balmoral skirts, New York	75 to 100
William Dean, Dean Woolen Company, woolens, Norwalk, Del	....
R. H. Wolff, R. H. Wolff & Co., limited, wire, New York	....
Rowland Hazard, Treasurer Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, woolen and worsted goods, Peace Dale, R. I.	450
A. A. Healy, A. A. Healy & Sons, leather, New York	....
Seth Thomas, Secretary Seth Thomas Clock Company, clocks and watches, Thomaston, Conn	1,000
George Hayes Putnam, G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishing and printing, New York	75
Hugo U. Potosky, Mayer Jonasson & Co., ladies' cloaks, New York	800
R. K. Noye, The John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, four-mill machinery, Buffalo	250
F. B. Morgan, New Haven Clock Company, clocks and material apparatus, New Haven	800
Robert J. Bedford, Bedford, Clarke & Co., Chicago and New York	400
Benjamin Tatham, Tatham Bros., lead pipe, sheet lead, and shot, New York	40
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., electro silver-plated ware, Wallingford, Conn	500
Arthur S. Leland, Walton & Leland, woolens, Methuen, Mass	....
S. C. Howard, Howard & Son, cuff and collar buttons, Providence and New York	....
Joshua Oldham, Joshua Oldham, saws and machine knives, New York	13
Charles Graham, Charles Graham & Sons, builders, New York	250
W. T. Westervelt, A. B. & W. T. Westervelt, ornamental iron, copper, and zinc, New York	80
R. M. Gilmour, R. M. Gilmour, asbestos and felt packing, New York	25 to 40
Edward E. Leroy, Otis, Leroy & Co., lead, New York	....
S. R. Bradley, President The Bradley White Lead Company, lead, New York	....
Benjamin C. Potts, cotton and woolens, Philadelphia	75

COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS' TARIFF-REFORM LEAGUE.

A BAR OF SOAP.

A BOGUS TICKET OUT.

There is an excellent imitation ticket in circulation, and there is good reason to believe that many strangers and careless people have bought them. At first the bogus tickets were not discovered by the doorkeepers, but all are now posted, and it will be impossible to use them hereafter. The tickets are of the same size, and the type and ink used very closely resemble the type and ink on the genuine. At the top is an engraving of the White House, and on the coupons, which have the session numbers on the back, is this, the type being such as to deceive a casual observer: "The bearer is entitled to one bar of National Republican soap." The back of the ticket is a poor imitation of the genuine, but gotten up so as to deceive a doorkeeper who was in a hurry. A stranger who had bought one of these bogus tickets from a doorkeeper, paying him $10 for it, sought admission yesterday morning, and was refused. He complained to Sergt. Shepard, and pointed out the man from who he purchased it, and the fellow was arrested. Two other counterfeit tickets were found on him, and he told where he got them, saying, however, that he thought they were all right. Col. Sexton was told of the matter, and, after making him return the $10, told him his services were not needed any more.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

The sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee, composed of W. C. Goudy, Chairman; W. L. Scott, A. H. Brown, M. M. Haur, and W. F. Vilas met yesterday afternoon.

Richard J. Bright, of Indiana, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms and the following adopted:

Resolved, That the following local committees to make arrangements for the Democratic National Convention be appointed to aid this committee in the discharge of its duties:

Finance—C. P. Kimball, Chairman; Lyman Trumbull, Potter Palmer, F. H. Winston, E. M. Phelps, J. W. Doane, P. Turner, A. F. Seeberger, J. H. McAvoy, George L. Dunlap, Lambert Tree, Michael Keeley, Charles Kern, Byron L. Smith, William M. Devine, C. H. Schwab, W. D. Kerfoot.

Hall—Joseph Donnersberger, Chairman; S. S. Gregory, M. W. Fuller, F. A. Hoffman Jr., E. F. Cullerton, W. J. Hynes, S. S. Chase, Rudolph Brand, J. M. Brown, Joseph C. Mackin, John M. Dunphy, J. H. Hildreth, John E. Van Pelt, Rensselaer Stone, Frank G. Stone, X. L. Otis.

Reception—John Forsythe, Chairman; Thomas J. Potter, Perry H. Smith Jr., S. C raing Judd, George C. Walker, John H. Colvin, William Best, Thomas Shirley, M. W. Ryan, John T. Noyes, William H. Skelly, H. E. Bremner.

The Finance Committee was authorized to use 750 tickets to obtain subscriptions to defray the expenses of the convention.

The Hall Committee was directed to ascertain whether the capacity of the Exposition Hall can be enlarged, and report to the sub-committee.

NOTES.

ANOTHER DARK HORSE.

The following handbill indicates that the list of possible candidates must be swelled by the addition of another name:

FROM A CARPENTER TO SECRETATY OF WAR.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
OF MINNESOTA.

Born in Pennsylvania—68 years of age.
Secretary of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania in 1840.
Four years a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania.
Four years Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.
Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.
Four years Governor of the State of Minnesota.
Twelve years in the United States Senate (during the war).
Secretary of War, November, 1879, to 4th March, 1881.
Abraham Lincoln, railsnaker.
Ulysses S. Grant, tanner.
James A. Garfield, tow-boy.
Alexander Ramsey, carpenter.

FRIENDLY CALLS FROM OHIO AND IOWA.

There were two calls paid to this office night before last, which would have been duly acknowledged at an earlier moment but for the lack of space due to the pressure of convention matter. The first of these was a visit from the Lincoln Club, of Cincinnati, an organization of young men about 200 strong, who are for Robert Lincoln for the Presidency, and if that cannot be gotten for him then for the Vice-Presidency. The band which accompanied the club played two or three pieces in a most acceptable manner, cheers were given for the paper, and the party returned to their hotel. The next to call were the Iowans, who came along with some of the other Western delegations and took possession of the office. They gave hearty cheers for Blaine and THE TRIBUNE, and urged the latter to keep on with the good work that it had been doing; and, after having made their sociable call, withdrew to spend the night in dreams of the nomination of Blaine, which will come in a day or so.

AT THE CONVENTION.

Mayor Harrison sat in one of the boxes yesterday, and cast envious glances at Chairman Lynch.

The Mayor received ten tickets to the convention and the Aldermen one each. None of the other city or county officials were supplied.

A large number of visitors entered the convention yesterday through the skylight and climbed down to the galleries by the trusses supporting the roof.

Judge Anthony gave the convention a careful looking over yesterday, and reserved his decision.

T. Keppler, the genius of the cartoons in *Puck*, is watched with interest as he passes about the convention studying the faces which he may have occasion to caricature in the future of his remarkable pencil. He is the foremost artist of his line, and looks the artist that he is. His face is keen, his head large and covered with black hair falling over his forehead. His mustache and imperial are well curled, and altogether he is a handsome fellow.

THE GERMANS ARE FOR BLAINE.

It has been falsely stated that the Germans are opposed to the nomination of James G. Blaine. There are quite a number of Germans in the convention, and they favor Blaine. In Texas, where the German element is increasing greatly, there is a unanimity for Blaine, as may be evidenced by the fact that among the ablest Texas delegates are Robert Zapp, of Round Top, a citizen of the State from the days Texas was a Republic and an old Unionist; A. J. Rosenthal, of La Grange; Judge Carl Schutze, of Brenham; and Robert Hanschke, editor of the *Freie Presse*, of San Antonio—all elected as Blaine delegates and enthusiastic in his advocacy.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Philadelphians described in yesterday's TRIBUNE belong to the Union Republican Club. The delegation now in Chicago numbers over 100, and their headquarters is the Tremont House. Their leader is William R. Leeds, and the principal "giants" referred to yesterday are Philip Geiger, six feet four; J. H. Robinson, six feet three; G. Rollings, six feet five; and F. A. Bairley, six feet seven. Their uniform of light grey, cream-colored plug hats, and artificial bouquets have been already described in detail. Yesterday the club attracted much attention at the Tremont by starting on a grand 'bus drive with much parade and headed by a flaring military band. They were here in 1880, and at that time were divided for Grant and Blaine, as they are now divided for Blaine and Arthur. They are not endowed with any special political power or significance, but it seems to be a self-imposed part of their duty to represent the Quaker City at all important gatherings, and to try to attract the attention of the crowd by their esthetic costume.

CLAYTON, NOT LYNCH.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You report me this morning as voting for John R. Lynch for Temporary Chairman of the convention. This is wrong. I voted and should have been counted (if I was not) for Gen. Powell Clayton.

CLIFFORD MORGAN,
Sixth District of Louisiana.

MICHIGAN WANTS BLAINE.

HUDSON, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—The people of this (the Second) district of Michigan unanimously desire the nomination of Blaine.

NO MORE ROOM.

In regard to the proposition to admit the 500 veterans, which was lost last evening, but which is just as likely to be reintroduced again this morning, just as it was four years ago, John C. New, Chairman of the National Committee, says the full seating capacity of the hall has been utilized, and that to admit more people would result not only in crowding it most uncomfortably, but in the case of a panic in the loss of several lives.

CHICAGO BOYS FOR BLAINE.

Company E, First Regiment, paraded the streets last night after drill under the command of Lieut. Edwards. They marched by fours, twos, and in single file through all the principal hotels, stopping in every one to give three cheers and a tiger for "Jim Blaine." They were preceded by a drum and bugle and the colors of the famous "St. Louis Broom Brigade," and created quite a sensation. They disbanded about 1 o'clock.

WALL STREET FOR BLAINE.

The following letter was received yesterday, and shows the feeling for Blaine in New York:

NEW YORK, June 3.—*Mr. Charles Emory Smith:* I have taken some pains to discover the feeling of business-men about Wall street as to the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. I have not found a Republican who will vote against him. The real feeling is that there ought not to be any change at this time which will put the country at the mercy of the Democrats and a new and dangerous fiscal policy. I found one Democrat who will vote for Blaine rather than run the risk of passing his own party in power. The idea that New York business-men will help to defeat any Republican this year is ridiculous. E. M. BOYLE.

MARCHING AROUND.

A procession composed of Logan men, headed by a brass band, marched through the principal streets last night. All the leading newspaper offices were serenaded.

BETTING ON BLAINE.

A telegram from Washington, D. C., displayed at the Blaine headquarters, states that pools were selling there last night at $2 to $1 for Blaine against the field.

ELSEWHERE.

AT WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL DESIRE TO SECURE EARLY INFORMATION FROM CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—[Special.]—There were crowds at the Capitol gathered about the bulletin boards of the various telegraph companies, who posted the news from the convention as fast as it was received. The Senate operator was removed to an inner room and had instructions to send manifold reports to the various committee rooms where important personages were in waiting. For outsiders there was a blackboard upon which one of the executive clerks posted the scanty news that came. Senator Sherman remained in his committee-room with his stenographer. Don Cameron was closeted in another—stolid, mysterious, and alone. Allison and Hale were at work in their Appropriations Committee room upon the Consular and Diplomatic bill which the House has sent to the Senate. Mr. Edmunds had gone to Virginia. He went to Warrenton, and took his invalid daughter with him. Before he left he told a friend that he did not expect to receive the nomination, and that John Sherman would not get it.

"Both Sherman said that his brother, the General, was in no sense a candidate. He much preferred a position on the retired list. Speaking of himself, Mr. Sherman remarked that there was likely to be a condition of affairs which might make his own nomination probable. He chose to contrast his chances with those of Gen. Logan, and to say that he thought he himself, on the retirement of Arthur, would have pretty nearly the solid South, and that besides he was much stronger in the East than Logan.

Postmaster-General Gresham's position is that so long as the President is in the field he will not permit his name to be mentioned. But when the friends of Arthur are convinced that they cannot be successful, then Judge Gresham will, undoubtedly, be put in nomination.

The President remained in his library all day. There were comparatively few callers.

Gen. Logan remained at his rooms and received a few dispatches from Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

INTEREST AT FREEPORT.

FREEPORT, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Great interest is manifested in the proceedings of the convention, and the bulletins attract much attention. A great many citizens regard Logon highly, and would be glad to see him nominated, but there is a strong Blaine feeling, and it is the opinion of the leading Republicans that he would be sure to carry the party to victory were he nominated. Indeed, many Democrats in the city have signified their intention of voting for the Maine man if he is the nominee.

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATS.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats of this (the Forty-fifth) district held their Representative Convention today and nominated Isaac M. Shup, of Jasper County, and John L. Highsmith, of Crawford. Everything went off harmoniously.

THE SITUATION.

COMMENT OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Referring to today's work in the Chicago Convention the *Tribune* will say editorially tomorrow:

"Those who have dark horses in their stables foaled little colts last night, and brought home to many of them that the supporters of Mr. Blaine and President Arthur form four-fifths of the convention, and that the dog is destined to be with Logan by the tail. Many of President Arthur's friends, if they have occasion to leave him at all, will go to Mr. Blaine at once, and with a shout. One notable feature of the convention is the irrepressible enthusiasm with which the mention of Mr. Blaine is greeted. Whether he has the hands of the majority or not, he evidently has their hearts. But each storm of applause, as it sways through the vast convention hall, flings to the minds of delegates the thought of the boundless enthusiasm which would greet their return to constituents with a candidate so worthy and popular. Whatever the convention may do, the people have been nominating Mr. Blaine every day for a week, and their choice is but faintly expressed in the rolling thunder of applause which greets every mention of Mr. Blaine in the National Convention. The clearest thing about the convention is that no "dark horse" is wanted thus far. If Mr. Blaine is to triumph at all, if his influence is to be felt in public affairs in any way, there are a thousand reasons for preferring that statesman himself to any ally or friend. Mr. Blaine is stronger and has a larger and more zealous popular support than any man who can be nominated by the aid of his friends. Why should not Mr. Blaine be nominated before the convention adjourns? He has, first, the decided preference of the Republicans in the doubtful States. His most active friends ought to be on better terms with the influential friends of Mr. Arthur, even in New York, than the friends of any other candidate. Then he has in his favor the personal preference of many delegates who are counted for Senator Sherman, Senator Logan, or other candidates, and who voted for Mr. Lynch for Temporary Chairman. Mr. Blaine will go into the balloting with so many votes that a little change in his favor, and one likely to occur, would end the matter at once. If his friends stand fast their reward ought to be not far off."

FROM ABROAD.

AMUSING BUT PONDEROUS COMMENT OF A LONDON PAPER.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Standard* says: "At no time perhaps within the history of America has it been less possible to forecast the result at Chicago. The voting will be simply a triumph of men, not a victory for measures. Whatever the result there are no great issues at stake. It is difficult to say where the Democratic and Republican platforms differ. The chief importance of the present convention consists in deciding how far the choice of candidates can be influenced by the Irish faction in favor of stirring up ill-blood between England and America.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS.

THE ONLY ENTHUSIASM HE NOTICED ON BEHALF OF ANY CANDIDATE WAS FOR BLAINE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—Senator Harrison spent the day in Indianapolis en route from Chicago to Washington. He declined to be interviewed.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, who spent Tuesday in Chicago, said to a reporter who asked for his observations: "It appeared to me that Indiana was somewhat badly handicapped in the convention. If Gresham were placed in nomination the act would, of course, be unfavorably regarded by Mr. Arthur's friends. And if Mr. Harrison were nominated, it would perhaps be distasteful to Mr. Gresham's friends, and certainly would entail on Mr. Harrison all the disadvantages that result from a man's being a candidate *ab initio* without a very formidable showing of original strength. And an astute Republican and politician said to me that the placing of Harrison in nomination at an early stage would injure his chances of a reversion of the Blaine strength, as Indiana was considered a Blaine State local candidates being out of the way. There was nothing in the atmosphere or conversation of the hotel lobbies to suggest the name or color of the dark horse, in the event of that kind of an animal being the winner. Gen. Hawley was as often spoken of as any of the minor candidates, but never in connection with movements that gave promise of strength. And it was generally admitted that Senator Edmunds would fall entirely in commanding the Blaine element, which is of itself the most aggressive and enthusiastic in the convention; and aggressiveness and enthusiasm are the points in which Edmunds is most conspicuously lacking."

"What was thought of the organization of the convention?"

"Well, you know, it is said that the nomination of Henderson, of Missouri, is a black eye for Blaine; but I think that was not the impression at Chicago. Mr. Henderson is a man of high character and of very respectable and conservative policy. I think that his nomination was a tribute to the influence of what are called the business-classes. I so regarded it myself."

"And what views did you form as to the final result?"

"None. Absolutely none. Personally, I should prefer Mr. Arthur to any other Republican President, but I left Chicago under the impression that Blaine was developing at least equal strength with him. If the Blaine and Arthur movements both dissolve, I am at a loss to discover the probable inheritor of their strength. Nor do I find a politician of my acquaintance who would venture a guess."

"What is the general appearance of the convention—enthusiastic, conservative, or otherwise?"

"The absence of the Senators from Maine was freely commented on, and also of Conkling, Ingersoll, and other great orators. I should say that there was somewhat of an absence of enthusiasm. But if Blaine is nominated there will be noise enough created to start a campaign auspiciously."

IN GENERAL.

WISCONSIN PROHIBITIONISTS.

MADISON, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Prohibition party elected district delegates today to the National Convention to be held at Pittsburg July 23. The delegation will be headed by H. H. Giles and S. D. Hastings, of this city. The State Prohibition Amendment Association met and elected the following officers:

President—S. D. Hastings, Madison.
Vice-Presidents—J. V. Clephorn, Clinton.
Secretary—H. H. Giles, Madison.
Treasurer—Robert Fargo, Lake Mills.
State Agent—T. C. Richmond, Madison.

At a general temperance conference this afternoon resolutions were adopted urging that the sale of liquors be prohibited on the grounds of the State Fair, commending the stand in denunciation of the liquor-traffic taken in Congress by Representative Price of Wisconsin, and declaring it to be the intention of the Prohibitionists to cast their votes only for candidates openly pledged to absolute and unconditional prohibition. A vigorous campaign was agreed upon.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 4.—[Special.]—The latest and most reliable returns from the interior of the State strongly indicate that the Legislature will be Republican by four majority on joint ballot. This is a significant fact, as a United States Senator is to be elected to succeed Senator Slater.

THE DEMOCRATS.

TILDEN'S LETTER DECLINING TO BE A CANDIDATE TO BE READ AT THE NEW YORK BOURBON CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—[Special.]—The *Star* has the following: Some days ago Representative Dorsheimer, of New York, wrote to Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*, urging him to call upon Mr. Tilden and ascertain positively what he intended to do with regard to the question of nominating him for President. Mr. Dorsheimer wrote that the Democratic party was actually suffering because of the uncertainty as to Tilden's intentions; that it was drifting about all befogged, doing nothing at a time when action is necessary, and all because nobody knew whether or not Tilden will run. In the interest of the party Mr. Dorsheimer begged Mr. Dana to go to Tilden, show him the bad effect of the present uncertainty, and urge him to decide at once. Last Friday Mr. Dorsheimer went to New York and saw Mr. Dana. The latter reported that he had visited Mr. Tilden and had submitted to him all the arguments presented in Dorsheimer's letter. After listening patiently Mr. Tilden replied that he had not wavered an instant in his purpose to forbid the use of his name. He then showed to Mr. Dana a letter written by himself in which, in terms most positive, emphatic, and unequivocal, he not only refuses the use of his name, but declares that he would not accept the nomination if tendered him; that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. "I wrote that letter," said Tilden to Dana in substance, "two months ago with the intention of making it public then, but they persuaded me to withhold it for a time, and I shall now have it read at the State Democratic Convention the 18th of June." In speaking of "they" Mr. Tilden no doubt referred to Messrs. Bigelow, Manning and several other Democratic politicians who hold very close relations with him. He said "they" had some purposes to subserve which would have been injured by the immediate publication of the letter, and as he personally did not care for a little delay he consented to withhold it until the meeting of the State Convention. Mr. Dana assured Mr. Dorsheimer that he saw and read Tilden's letter, and that there is no question of Tilden's perfect sincerity—that he is not and will not be a candidate under any consideration.

BAYARD AND M'DONALD.

The sentiment of the Democratic Senators and largely of Representatives is decidedly in favor of Senator Bayard. It has been kept quiet because of doubt as to Tilden's position, but as soon as it becomes known that Tilden will not vote the Bayard boom will be started with a rush. Senators Butler, Hampton, Ransom, Jones of Florida, and others have in conversation expressed the opinion that Bayard is the strongest man, as they believe he can command the support of the business interests. With Tilden out of the way the boom will be for the ticket of Bayard and McDonald.

WAITING FOR INFORMATION.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 4.—[Special.]—A member of the State Democratic Executive Committee acknowledges that the State Convention was put off until August because of the ignorance of the State organization as regards the principles that will be enunciated in the National platform.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 4.—Paris Haldeman has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Congress from the Ninth District of this State.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Convention meets here tomorrow to elect delegates to the National Convention. At a preliminary caucus this evening it was agreed that the delegates-at-large shall be Alfred Burr of Hartford, Colon M. Ingersoll of New Haven, and William H. Barnum of Salisbury, who is Chairman of the National Committee. There is a quarrel over the proposed election of Gov. Waller as delegate-at-large in the Third District, and it will probably be transferred to the floor of the convention tomorrow.

MONTANA BOURBONS.

BUTTE, Mont., June 4.—The Democratic Territorial Convention met at Deer Lodge today and elected Samuel Ward and S. T. Hauser delegates to the Chicago Convention. They are for Tilden and Hendricks. The Territorial Convention will be held at Deer Lodge, Sept. 25.

STATE NOMINATIONS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—The Democrats in State Convention today renominated by acclamation Gov. O'Neal, Secretary-of-State Phelan, and Treasurer Smith. M. C. Burke was nominated for Auditor.

The District Conventions tonight made the following nominations of delegates to the Chicago Convention: First District, D. P. Bestor, C. S. Scott; Second District, J. T. B. Foord, J. H. Clisby; Fourth District, J. E. Webb, J. C. Compton; Fifth District, W. F. Wilkinson, S. J. Darby; Sixth District, T. C. Clark, L. B. Musgrove; Seventh District, J. A. Walden, J. F. B. Jackson; Eighth District, Daniel Coleman, R. A. McLelland.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 4.—The Democrats are gathering in unprecedented numbers for the State Convention tomorrow.

RENOMINATED.

FOSTORIA, O., June 4.—The Democrats of the Seventh District have renominated George E. Seney for reelection to Congress, declared in favor of the Presidential ticket of 1876, and elected S. D. Houpt and Dr. James A. Morton delegates to the Chicago Convention.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Arrived—The Furnessia from Glasgow, the America from Liverpool, and the Wesser from Bremen.

LONDON, June 4.—Arrived out—The Frisia from New York and the Lord Gough from Philadelphia.

The steamer Maine, for Bremen, passed Tuesday, with shaft broken. All on board were well.

WAR IN ARTHUR'S CAMP.

A Desperate Hand to Hand Fight Between His Henchmen Last Evening.

Brewster Cameron, of Philadelphia, Draws a Revolver on Two Arthur Delegates from Alabama.

There was a sensation last night in the Grand Pacific Hotel, caused by a fight between Arthur men which, but for the interference of the police, would have resulted in bloodshed. Those who took part in the violent altercation were Brewster Cameron, a nephew of Attorney-General Brewster, on one side, and on the other George Turner and Paul Strobach, delegates from Alabama. The events that led up to the quarrel were these:

ALL ABOUT SPOILS.

George Turner was formerly Marshal of Alabama, and Paul Strobach was his Deputy. Brewster Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was sent down there as Special Agent of the Department of Justice, and he reported finding some technical errors in Strobach's accounts. The report, it appears, had the effect of causing Strobach's indictment, although the latter was acquitted. George Turner acted as the accused man's lawyer and protector throughout the whole affair. This was several years ago, and subsequently when Strobach's name came up for confirmation in the Senate as Marshal it was rejected on account of the old scandal.

IN FRANK HATTON'S ROOM.

Turner and Strobach were elected as delegates to the Republican National Convention, and when they heard that Brewster Cameron also proposed to come to Chicago as an Arthur worker they threatened that such an event would cost the President twenty-five votes.

The three men met the other night in Frank Hatton's room at the Pacific, and Cameron was hotly denounced as a scoundrel. A fight would have happened then and there had not Mrs. Hatton been in an adjoining room. As it was, Cameron was with difficulty saved from the brother members of the Bread-and-Butter Brigade.

A SECOND MEETING.

Last evening Cameron entered the Pacific rotunda, accompanied by J. H. Bowman, who was presumably there to protect him. Turner walked up, and again denouncing Cameron as a scoundrel struck him over the head with his clenched fist. Cameron retaliated by dealing his assailant a heavy blow with a flexible cane. The Pennsylvanian Arthurite then tried to get away, but Strobach pursued him and was promptly knocked down.

THE READY REVOLVER.

As Strobach arose Cameron stepped backward and drew his revolver. The excitement by this time was intense, and it was only by the merest chance that a tragedy was prevented. The two Southerners dropped their hands to their hip-pockets, but before a shot could be fired the crowd interfered and the police arrived on the scene. The officers were asked to place Strobach and Turner under arrest, but refused to do so, as they had not witnessed the fight.

The episode was the talk of the night in the hotels, and in spite of the influences brought to bear upon Arthur's belligerent henchmen it is thought that the end is not yet. Grave fears are entertained of a more desperate meeting.

WALL-STREET RUMORS.

Louisville & Nashville Said to Be Hard Pressed for Ready Money—Baldwin's Operations.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—There was a heavy break in Louisville & Nashville stock today. "That is because there is more trouble in the company," a gentleman who has been heavily interested in the property said this evening. "This is the way I get the story," he added, "and my authority is excellent. Instead of the losses through C. C. Baldwin amounting to a few hundreds of thousands they turn out to have been millions, as the first reports had them. The company, it has been found out, has obligations everywhere. Loans which Baldwin secured have been called in and the company is in desperate straits for money to pay them. It needs $1,000,000 right away, I hear, and has been able to raise only $15,000. Care has been taken to keep it from outsiders, but I am informed that several of the Directors offered their resignations, and J. S. Rogers, who has just been made President, also offered his resignation at a meeting of the board, which lasted until pretty late today. What is left of the management is at its wits' end to know who to make President and what is left of the property. The only available person is said to be Colonel John D. Conley, of Louisville, Ky., the Third Vice-President of the road. But he was not regarded as desirable on account of his inability to raise money—at any rate, any great amount. Unless all signs fail there will be some additional developments of an interesting nature in Louisville & Nashville soon. In the meantime, the accounts of the road, I understand, the gross earnings were found to be all right, but the net earnings were discovered to be perverted so as to show an increase over the actual figures, thereby concealing the condition of the company. This, I suppose, was a part of the process of bulling the stock—making a favorable showing, I mean."

A DIPLOMATIC SQUABBLE.

The American Resident at Yokohama Sued for Slander by the Consul-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—[Special.]—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio Janeiro arrived this afternoon from China and Japan. At Yokohama a suit for slander, brought by United States Consul-General Van Buren against Tripler, the American Resident, was tried before the United States Minister. There was no defense. The slander was proved, but damages were only awarded to the amount of $20. Tripler had charged Van Buren in the local papers with having in an underhanded manner purchased the consular building and jail for a mere nothing, and with swindling the home Government by charging too high a rent.

LATE RAILWAY NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—It is stated here that information has been received from New York to the effect that application will soon be made for the appointment of a Receiver for the Texas & Pacific Railway. It is also stated that the Central Trust Company has been buying coupons on the mortgage bonds instead of paying them and will claim the right to name the Receiver.

D. B. Howard, Auditor for the Receivers of Wabash, has issued a circular in which he states that the order of court has not authorized the Receivers to pay any salaries or wages earned prior to Dec. 1, 1883.

A PRIVATE GRAVEYARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—The Village of Hammonton, on the Camden & Atlantic Road in New Jersey, was greatly excited today over the discovery of the bodies of twenty-one children buried in a small plat of ground attached to a sanitarium called the Wiveson Home, under the supervision of Miss S. S. Wiveson, a middle-aged woman. The Coroner's jury found that the children died from natural causes, aggravated by the neglect of Miss Wiveson, improper sanitary arrangements, and gross incompetency of nurses.

A WELL-KNOWN INVENTOR DEAD.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Alonzo Hitchcock, the well-known inventor, whose name will be remembered in the War Department and by many army officers for his numerous inventions, died at his home, No. 8 Beekman place, today in the 72d year of his age. He leaves two grown sons in this city and a brother in Chicago. His wife died twenty-seven years ago. The burial will be at Chicago.

THE TURNERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 4.—This was the fourth and closing day of the National Convention of Turners. At the forenoon session resolutions were adopted renewing their stand against measures which control individuals; protesting against the misuse of alcohol drinks; asking for strong measures for the protection of workingmen against carelessness of employers in neglecting to provide sufficient barriers against accidents in mines and factories, and for laws enforcing the sanitary and moral protection of women employed in mills and factories; denouncing stage exhibitions of children, and opposing the destruction of forests. The afternoon was spent in visiting places of interest about the city and Government Island.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather in the east portion, local rains, partly cloudy weather in the west portion, variable winds, generally from east to south, nearly stationary temperature in the southern portion, slight fall of tem

...IOR OF THE DAY.

...in Its Amusing Aspects—Comi... Sayings and Doings.

...Confederate Eggnog.

...cloudy Christmas Day, when the ...the Confederacy were as gloomy as ...en Arkansas soldier, whose clothes ...ough they had been run through a ...othline, approached Gen. Hindman, ... stump near a fire, and said:

"...wouldn't a little eignog go putty ...rnin'? You know, in Arkansas we ...e Christmas with a little o' the ...

...e General replied, "and I should ...a quart of it right now."

"...'s go to your tent, whar nobody ...n' we'll make some 'rangements." ...entered the tent the soldier said: ...e whisky and I'll git the eigs an' ..."

...went away and after a while, with ...intenance, he returned with the ...at some one had stolen the "...I'm devilish sorry," said he, "for ...eavin' them things fur yer benefit, ...me, knowin' how a eignog would ...ristmas-Day."

"...bad," said the General, "and if I ...er the chief he should be punished. ...ld let me go out and skirmish." ...al, after much difficulty, succeeded ...ken ingredients, and ere long a bowl ...ng drink was prepared.

...d the soldier, refilling his tin cup ...e, "this tastes like old times, when ... up afore day an' fire off the eig ... two men's heads together an' ...in' ter happen."

...fter the soldier left the tent the ..., chief of Hindman's staff, entered

"...remember old Dave Aickett, who ...a flatboat on White River?"

"...was here a few moments ago." ...to me this morning." the Colonel ...and began to talk about events ...had been keeping eggs and sugar ...g time, and that if I would furnish ...we would have a Christmas drink ...d he went away, returning presently ...rowfully announcing that some one ... his treasure. Rather than see the ...isappointed I furnished everything. ...w moments ter—"

...morning, gentlemen," said Gen. ...ntering the tent. "Had a fine egg-...this morning. An old fellow that ... a flatboat on White River said that ...rnish the eggs and sugar——"

"...he do it?" asked Hindman and Nev...anpously.

"...mb wretch has stolen the stuff. ...is Fagan."

"...en," said Gen. Fagan, "you ought ...u with me this morning. An old ...rmer flatboatman, came to me and ...ut eggs till he made my mouth ... said that he had been saving up a ...and sugar for my benefit, and that if ...nish the whisky we would celebrate. ...and he went away, but I never saw ...t-down man than he was upon re...some one had stolen the eggs, but I ...the outfit, seeing that disappoint...d about kill the old fellow. Reb...

"...orning, gentlemen," said Gen. Fa...have had a fine time this morning ...ow."

"...n," shouted the other men; "we ...bout that egg-nating business." ...dman called an orderly, and, giving ...me of the egg man, the latter came ...nd make him drunk, if it takes every ...hisky in the Confederacy. Reb ... not go unrewarded."—*Texas Siftings.*

Had Seen It Before.

...delphian was sitting in a music ...ffice in Virginia City one day last fall ...ranger entered and showed him a ...k of silver ore which was at least ... ...ure stuff.

"...that on one of my hills," he said, as ...p a chair and sat down.

...of the man from the Quaker City ...work and his heart to thump. The ...ed green, and perhaps he didn't ...value of that hill.

"...you got?" asked the broker, as he ...s behind the desk.

"...othin' much—just a little hunk ... one of my hills," was the reply.

...ker took the hunk, carefully exam...r a minute, and then quietly re...

"...recognize it. I sold that hunk four ...to salt a hill in the next county! ...it in your coat-tail pocket and move ...too rich for your blood!"—*Wall Street*

When They Were Written.

"...ber who has a wonderful memory, ...wledge of English literature so valu...when a friend wishes to know where ...ar passage may be found he applies ...him, was trotted out for sport at a ...ecently. The venturesome literary ...who did so said across the table, ...re some lines in Southey's poems ... thus"—repeating the lines he had ... "Can you tell us about what time ...them?" "I do not remember to have ...them before," replied the publisher; ...re are only two periods in Southey's ...such lines could possibly have been ...y him." "When were those?" ...ed the questioner. "Somewhere," ...publisher, "about that early period of ...nce when he was having the most ...ng his first tooth, or near to the close ..., when his brain had softened and he ...n into idiocy."—*English paper.*

Fond Parent of Cincinnati.

"...do you like your new boarding-school, ...asked a wealthy Cincinnatian of his ...had just come home for the summer.

"..., pop,"

"...'s good," added the old man. "Eddi...omes high these days, Larry; but it's ...rgain, and I'm glad I've got the money ...s to you. You're gettin' on, I reckon, ...as the rest of the boys; ain't you?"

"...yer life, pop; I used up two bicycles in ...onths."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Brief Comicalities.

...he fashion now for dudes to eat dried ...They are so "awfully swell," you know, ...the dried apples are.

"...is a boy in Oil City whose legs are so ...that he has to be pulled out of his ...with a corkscrew.

"...y the proper thing to do in case of mis...is to grin and bear it, but those whose ...are falling out of sight would do better ...and bull it.

"...'s something heroic in silent suffering. ...a man with a layer of sotive and eser...mustard on his chest rarely thinks of this. ...stimated that in the City of New York ...a grogshop to every 175 inhabitants, ..., according to reports, there is as much ...g in that city as in any other in the ... It must be that too many of the great ...on't trust.—*Norristown Herald.*

"...did not mean to kill your victims," ...lawyer of his client. "O, no," said the ...er. "All right; you were insane, and ...onscientiously defend you," asserted the ...orney.

"...well—"By Jove, Fred, that is quite ...heest collar I've struck yet." Second ...Think so, old man? Well, I don't ...elling you it's a little idea of my own ...of the governor's cuffs."

"..., sir," said the hungry man, as he ...New Jersey hotel, "I want dinner, and ...t bed." From what we know of New ...hotels, we haven't the infinitesimal ...a shadow of doubt that he got it bad.—*York paper.*

"...Charley is a good enough sort of fel...emarked Tom; "but, then, he is so con...ily absent-minded! He borrowed $5 of ...r day, and when he called at my place ...rn the money, blowed if he didn't forget ...e came for, and actually borrowed as ...ver."

"...ar," said Alpha to Omega, "that your ...y is in the hands of the Sheriff." ...e than that," replied Omega stoutly; ...ter-pipe burst this morning, and the ...s in the hands of the plumber."

"...the party last night I noticed you were ...too much like the toasts." "Why, how ...e toasts?" "They? They were drunk!" ...ope, sor, you will assist a poor man's ...ouse and everything that was in it, in ...me family, sor, was burned up two ...ago last Thursday, sor." The man ...o whom this appeal was addressed, while ...Clanthropic, is also very cautious, as he ...: "Have you any papers or certificate to ...at you lost anything by the fire?" "I ...ve a certificate, sor, signed before a ...public to that effect, but it was burned ...in the house with me family and the ...me effects." The tears ran out of the ...nts eyes from laughing as he finished ...quarter.—*Texas Siftings.*

EVENTS ABROAD.

Mexican Capitalists Utilizing Railroad Facilities Regardless of the Expense.

A State Banquet Given the Czarina by Emperor William at Berlin.

Orangemen Indignant at the Course of the Government Regarding Their Meetings.

MEXICO.

TRAVELING BY SPECIAL CAR.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Tex., June 4.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The custom of hiring special cars is becoming a favorit one among wealthy Mexicans. Pablo Escandore left Monday night with his family for Europe by way of New York, hiring a car from the Mexican Central here to New York, paying between $7,000 and $8,000.

GERMANY.

A DENIAL.

BERLIN, June 4.—The *Gazette* denies the report that Germany intends to establish a transoceanic penal settlement at Cape Town.

A STATE BANQUET.

The Emperor gave a state banquet this evening to the Czarina. An operatic performance took place later in the evening. The Imperial family and Czarina attended.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE DYNAMITERS.

PARIS, June 4.—The chief dynamiters here declare that the authors of the London explosions have escaped and are now safe, and that another outrage is being planned.

ORANGEMEN INDIGNANT.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The Irish Executive says the Government in future will not permit Orange meetings when National meetings are held. The Loyalists in the North of Ireland are indignant. The *Express* says the Government has unconditionally surrendered to the party of sedition. The *Freeman's Journal* applauds the Government.

THE CRICKETERS.

The American cricketers met the gentlemen of Ireland today. The Americans scored in the first inning 220, and Ireland 88.

A NOTE TO WASHINGTON.

LONDON, June 4.—Earl Granville is preparing a note to Washington in relation to collecting conspiracy funds within the jurisdiction of the United States.

AMERICAN SALTED MEATS.

RESTRICTIONS ON THEIR IMPORTATION INTO FRANCE.

PARIS, June 4.—The Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the importation of American salted meats approved the report agreeing to such imports after the meat is, by microscope or otherwise, minutely examined. The report at the same time urges the prohibition of the importation of fresh meats from countries where it is known that trichiniasis exists.

CABLE NOTES.

William H. Vanderbilt sails today from England for the United States.

The Aquarium at Bishop's Gate, London, burned with several lions, bears, etc. Also a cotton warehouse at Liverpool, 3,000 bales of cotton being destroyed.

NEW YORK NEWS.

The North River Construction Company.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Walter C. Stokes has begun a suit in the Supreme Court asking for the removal of ex-Judge Asbbel Green as Receiver of the North River Construction Company, and to prevent the consummation of agreements between the West Shore Railway Company and Winslow, Lanier & Co., its fiscal agents, and between Receiver Green and Winslow, Lanier & Co. Ex-Judge Green is stated to have been the legal adviser of the construction company before its insolvency, and is alleged to be an improper person to hold the position of Receiver. The construction company is declared to have been controlled by a few persons to its impairment, and the agreements if carried out would waste its assets.

Counterfeit Legal-Tender Notes.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—A number of counterfeits of United States legal-tender notes of the denomination of $10, which first made their appearance about a year ago, have again been circulated within the last few days, and several of these bills were presented today at the Fifth Avenue Bank, where they were detected and rejected. The counterfeits are of the series of 1878, and are said to be very good imitations of the genuine notes. The counterfeiters appear to have carried the notes about their persons and soiled them, for they now look well used and worn.

Suicide of a Publisher's Wife.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nathalie Veres, wife of Ramon Veres, publisher of *El Progreso* and a polyglot printer at No. 27 Ann street, committed suicide by taking morphine at her boarding-house, No. 50 West Fifteenth street, early this morning. Mrs. Veres was the daughter of an English gentleman, and a lady of noble birth, and was educated in a convent in Paris.

A Janitor Shot by a Night-Watchman.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Francis J. Carstart, aged 54, janitor and porter at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 32 Wall street, was shot tonight by Edward H. Brinkerhoff, aged 57, night-watchman of the bank, and probably mortally wounded. The shooting was the result of an old feud.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS DRILL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—In connection with the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias the first State encampment and competitive drill of the uniformed rank of the order was held yesterday and today. The procession this morning was the finest that ever appeared in Indianapolis. Besides the local militia, Grand Lodge, supreme officials, and Knights of Pythias lodges, there were divisions of the uniformed rank from Lafayette, two from Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Kokomo, Goshen, Fort Wayne, Dayton, Elkhart, Huntington, Connorsville. The Indianapolis, Dayton, and Kokomo Divisions did not enter the drill, which took place this afternoon at the State fair-grounds. Lafayette Division took the prize in the free-for-all drill, $300, scoring 227 out of a possible 300; and Terre Haute Division took the prize in the State contest, scoring 214. Capt. Mitchell, of Lafayette, secured the $50 prize as the best commander, and the Connorsville and Lafayette Commanderies received first and second prizes for the largest number of Knights in line. The affair was a great success.

AN INSANE MAN'S HISTORY.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A dispatch yesterday from Buffalo, N. Y., speaks of a man being stricken down on the street with paralysis. From particulars given, the unfortunate is supposed to be H. T. L. Reynolds, late pension agent of this city. If suppositions are correct it ends the life of one who has a romantic history. Himself and sister were the only heirs to the Law estate in Louisiana, valued at over a million dollars. Reynolds became insane and went to the insane asylum, and during his incarceration court and lawyers' fees devoured the whole estate. Large tracts of land in Adams and adjoining counties belonged to the estate. Reynolds left here some months ago and went to Canada. His friends here are in great suspense.

THE SOUTHERN SANITARY CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4.—[Special.]—Having agreed upon the details of marine and interstate quarantines the sanitary conference of the health officers of the Gulf States adjourned tonight, but not until a somewhat acrimonious debate had been indulged in, in which it appeared out that the delegates from Tennessee and Mississippi were greatly chagrined at their failure to secure an indorsement of the National Board of Health—so much so that they cannot be depended on to coöperate with the local boards of the other States. Dr. Thornton asserting that Memphis would watch New Orleans more closely than ever, and would put on a quarantine against her on the first opportunity. These delegates came prepared to insist upon the indorsement of the National Board as the only ground upon which harmonious relations could be maintained.

ENO'S CASE.

The Prisoner Remanded and Bail Refused Pending the Arrival of Witnesses.

QUEBEC, June 4.—[Special.]—Eno's case came up in the police court this morning. Mr. Davidson, for the private prosecution, said that Detective Fahey, on whose deposition the warrant had been issued, had not arrived from Montreal. Mr. Irvine, for the defense, thought Fahey evidently had no desire to appear. Mr. Pelletier, for the crown said it was the duty of the private prosecution to bring the witnesses. If counsel had no other witnesses to produce the crown would be compelled to ask that the prisoner be discharged. Mr. Irvine after this statement applied for the prisoner's release. Mr. Davidson said Holmes, the Deputy-Marshal, could prove that the prisoner was a defaulter and had left New York to escape arrest. Justice Chauvian thought Mr. Holmes could be examined. In the meantime Mr. Davidson asked that a subpœna be issued to compel Fahey to attend. The court agreed to issue the papers. Mr. Irvine then asked that Mr. Eno be liberated on bail. Mr. Pelletier opposed this. Mr. Irvine had no complaint to make of Eno's treatment, but asked this as a matter of right. The Judge thought it better to wait until morning. Mr. Holmes' examination was then proceeded with in private, the court-room having been cleared. He is a Deputy United States Marshal of New York and said he knew Eno, the ex-President of the Second National Bank. According to the laws of the United States his offense was a misdemeanor. He had no instructions to make a demand for extradition. He understood proceedings had been taken before the grand jury of the County of New York. The case was adjourned till tomorrow.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Condition of the Penn Bank—Burnside's Bail—Other Events.

PROVIDENCE, Pa., June 4.—Assignee Warner, of the Penn Bank, today made a report of the condition of the bank. The report shows the amount due to individual depositors to be $1,468,205.05, and the amount of overdrafts, $1,250,953.90. A majority of the Directors withdrew their accounts May 26, the day the bank closed the second time. For obvious reasons the assignee refused to make public the names of the depositors. Cashier Reiber has offered to assist in settling up the affairs of the bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Judge Wylie, of the Criminal Court, today reduced the bail of Col. Burnside, the defaulting disbursing clerk of the Post-Office Department, from $45,000, as fixed in the Police Court, to $20,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—The creditors of Barkley & Hasson, cotton brokers, have agreed to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar.

QUEBEC June 4.—The counsel of John C. Eno has demanded the discharge of his client. The Judge holds the prisoner till tomorrow to obtain evidence.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Schedules in the insolvent assignment of James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank, show the bank owes $4,230,281. The nominal value of the real and personal estate is $4,179,362, estimated; and the actual value, $568,594.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Drowning of Antoine Carriere.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4.—[Special.]—Antoine Carriere, an old merchant and banker of this city, and father of Emile Carriere, President of the Citizens' Bank, came to a sudden death today. He had embarked on the steamship Knickerbocker, which left her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York. While steaming down the river Mr. Carriere, who was 83 years of age, fell overboard, and before assistance could reach him was drowned. The body was recovered this afternoon. Mr. Carriere was President of the French Commercial Syndicate in this city, and had been for years the leading banker here, with branch houses in New York, Paris, and Havre.

Miss Bertha Burgé.

The death of Miss Bertha Burgé, at Quincy, Ill., will be regretted by very many friends in Chicago. She was well known here as a brilliant pianiste, who superadded a real love for the art to a four-years' course of study at the Conservatory of Music, Leipsic. With those who were privileged to listen to her exquisit performances on the piano, and to know her as a friend, her memory will long linger like the delicate perfume which remains after the vase has been shattered.

A MEDICO-LEGAL DECISION.

Medical men will be relieved by the result which has been reached in a singular case before the English courts. The plaintiff was the father of a child who suffered from "croup." It being necessary to insert a tube in the child's throat to relieve it from threatened suffocation, the operation was skillfully performed. After the insertion of the tube the physicians requested the father to free it from the accumulated matter with his lips, which he instantly did, the doctors neglecting to tell him that he incurred any risk. The child died, and its disease proved to have been diphtheria, by which the father in turn was soon attacked. He sued the doctors for damages. The case was tried twice and was much discussed in the English press. Upon the first trial the jury disagreed. But Lord Coleridge told the second jury that the doctors were right in telling the father to free the tube, and a verdict for the defendants was found. The principle, we suppose, is, that it is no part of a doctor's duty to incur danger in the discharge of his profession when the act to be performed requires no particular skill, and can be devolved upon another standing in relations of blood and affection to the patient.

MEMPHIS WANTS AN APPROPRIATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 4.—[Special.]—At a joint meeting of the members of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges, held this afternoon, resolutions were adopted looking towards the appointment of a committee of five who are to proceed at once to Washington and present to Congress a statement of facts showing the damage that has already been done by the encroachments of the river at the wharf here and the necessity of an appropriation of $250,000 which will be needed to save the city front from caving into the river. It was demonstrated at the meeting this afternoon that $2,500,000 worth of property is in danger, and that prompt action is necessary to prevent a calamity that will affect the commerce of the Mississippi Valley.

THOMAS CONCERTS AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 4.—Notwithstanding rain fell at intervals all day up to 8 o'clock tonight an audience of 1,500 assembled at the Exposition Building in attendance on the concert given by the Theodore Thomas orchestra. The selections were from "Tannhäuser." "Die Walküre" and "Die Meistersinger," with Materna, Winkelmann, and Scaria in the principal rôles. The Mozart Society chorus, composed of 180 trained voices, also took part in the program. Concerts will be given tomorrow afternoon and night, at which Christine Nilsson will sing. The city is thronged with visitors from adjoining cities and towns.

IOWA MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 4.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa Masons was in session here all day. Delegates from 329 lodges are present, and the meeting is more largely attended than any previous one in this State. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Most Worthy Grand Master—Charles F. Granger, of Waukon.

Senior Grand Warden—Lafe Young, of Atlantic.

Junior Grand Warden—E. A. Charles, of Cedar Rapids.

Grand Treasurer—Marion Seare, of Odebolt.

Grand Secretary—T. S. Parvin, of Iowa City.

FLEECED BY SHARPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 4.—[Special.]—J. W. Platt, an elderly man from Sheboygan, Wis., was fleeced out of $1,000 by a set of confidence men at one of the railway depots in this city today. Platt was taking the money to his son, who lives in Riverton, in this State.

DEATH-SENTENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Sadie Hays, the negress who shot and killed Police-Sergt. P. M. Jenks the 8th of last October, and who was convicted of murder, was sentenced today to be hanged July 18.

RAILROADS.

The Rock Island's Election of Directors a Defeat for Vanderbilt.

Reduction of Freight Rates Between Chicago and Des Moines to Checkmate the Wabash.

Advanced Tariffs Contemplated by the Pools—The Grand Trunk's New General Manager.

Vanderbilt's Fight Against Cable and Porter—He Goes in for Wool and Comes Out Shorn.

In February last William H. Vanderbilt declared war against the Rock Island management, the casus belli being its refusal to permit him as the holder of one-fortieth of the stock to select one-sixth of its Directors and a large proportion of the Executive Committee. He then claimed the right not only to exercise this power in excess of his proportion of the ownership of the property, but also insisted that it was proper that he should select Albert Keep President and Marvin Hughitt Vice-President and General Manager of the Northwestern—a sharp competitor of the Rock Island. The "child-like and bland" manner in which the demand was made shows how entirely unconscious he was of its absurd character. He rushed into the newspapers, assailing the management; accusing Mr. Cable, the President, and Mr. Porter, one of the Directors, of dishonest practices, and avowing his purpose to change the composition of the board. Mr. Cable's replies, published in THE TRIBUNE, will be remembered as sharp, pungent, and defiant. The pluck displayed commanded the admiration of everybody except the New York Cressus to whom they were addressed and the circle of fawning creatures about him. An issue was made which could be settled only by testing the strength of the parties in the confidence of the Rock Island stockholders. When the time arrived to collect proxies Vanderbilt changed his position. Keep and Hughitt were abandoned, and John Newell, the President of the Lake Shore (a Vanderbilt, but not a rival, line), was substituted as Vanderbilt's representative in the Rock Island Board. The war on the entire management was seemingly directed against H. H. Porter alone. Mr. Vanderbilt, in a circular soliciting proxies, assured the stockholders that those proxies would be voted for the regular ticket agement ticket with the exception of Porter. A suit was instituted in the name of the Omaha Company (controlled by Vanderbilt) against David Dows, R. P. Flower, and H. H. Porter, for the double purpose of gratifying the malice of Vanderbilt and the Mephistopheles who stands behind him, and to aid in breaking down the confidence which the Rock Island stockholders had reposed in Porter for a period of nearly fifteen years. No efforts were spared by Vanderbilt and his emissaries to defame Porter's character.

Yesterday the parties confronted each other in annual election and measured strength. The management—that is the party which gives its confidence to Cable and Porter—held 834,786 shares; the Vanderbilt party produced 62,337 shares, 12,000 of which were really the property of Vanderbilt. Porter's majority over Newell (Vanderbilt) was 272,449 shares.

If the "richest" or "any other man" in the United States has ever received a more humiliating defeat it has escaped recollection. An examination of the list voted by the respective parties yesterday developed some suggestive facts. The Rock Island is an investment stock, and for that reason but a small portion of it is in Wall street. It is held largely in New England, and many large blocks have found a permanent lodgment in the West. Among its stockholders are found widows, trustees, and guardians by scores. While the investors over the country have been nearly unanimous in support of the present management, Vanderbilt has found some aid in New York, and especially in Wall street, again proving that the broker has but little interest in the permanent prosperity of a railroad.

Of the 62,000 shares voted for Newell yesterday between 40,000 and 50,000 came from New York, and largely from brokers' offices in Wall street. Jay Gould retires from the board, and Marshall Field of this city takes his place. It is claimed that this is not the result of any misunderstanding between him and the management.

President Cable said last evening to a representative of THE TRIBUNE: "There has always been harmony between Mr. Gould and the members of this board. He was not reelected for the reason that his special interests are so large and so diversified as to render it impossible for him to bestow time upon the affairs of the Rock Island. Mr. Field is one of the great men of the country, is thoroughly acquainted with the business needs and interests of the great West, is a large stockholder in the company, and is accessible for consultation. Mr. Riddle, Mr. Porter, Mr. Field, and myself are the Directors now residing in Chicago. No President has ever had the benefit of better counsel."

Being asked if the war of Vanderbilt on the management would be continued Mr. Cable replied: "Mr. Vanderbilt can give more definit information in regard to that than I can. He can end it or continue it as he wishes. His recent utterances indicate that he means to continue the contest. The real party—the one who urges him on in this fight—hates me as cordially as he does Porter, who has just been reelected for a term of three years. Vanderbilt has no grounds for quarrel with Porter, but the manipulator behind the curtain imagines that he has. I have no reason to believe that the real party will be less anxious to defeat me next year. I did not commence the fight and will not needlessly provoke its continuance. I have struck only in retaliation for blows received. If Mr. Vanderbilt and his prompter desires peace let them keep the peace. If, on the other hand, they insist on war, we will do in the future as we have done in the past—the very best we can."

"Who is this Mephistopheles behind Vanderbilt to whom you refer?"

"It is not necessary to mention his name now; it will have sufficient prominence hereafter if this fight goes on. Those who remember THE TRIBUNE'S articles of a few months ago detailing the history of the struggle between the Northwestern and the Rock Island, in regard to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, will be able to guess the name without much trouble."

It is claimed that the party referred to is W. L. Scott, of Erie, who dislikes Mr. Cable for having spoiled his well-planned Cedar Rapids game.

The Directors elected yesterday were H. H. Porter, F. R. Tows, Marshall Field, and A. R. Cowing.

The new board organized immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting by the reelection of R. R. Cable as President, David Dows and A. Kimball Vice-Presidents, and Francis H. Tows Secretary and Treasurer.

The new Executive Committee consists of Hugh Riddle, Chairman; David Dows, R. R. Cable, H. R. Bishop, and F. H. Tows.

The earnings and expenses for the year ending April 1, 1884, were as follows: Total gross earnings, $12,535,514; operating expenses and taxes, $7,298,002; net earnings, $5,237,512; interest on bonds, $3,470,000; total net revenue, $5,767,512. The gross earnings here last year were $12,189,902; operating expenses and taxes, $7,100,816; net earnings, $5,089,086.

The surplus for the year after paying interest on bonded debt, rental of leased lines, dividends on capital stock, additions, improvements, etc., is $89,071.

Reduction in Freight Rates Between Chicago and Des Moines.

The representatives of the roads interested in the Des Moines business held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Carman's office for the purpose of taking joint action to prevent the demoralization of rates on account of the withdrawal of the Wabash from the Central Iowa Traffic Association. The Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Burlington Roads were represented, but the Wabash did not put in an appearance, although invited to attend, from which it is inferred that it means to continue the war on Des Moines rates. It was the opinion of those present that owing to the bankrupt condition of the Wabash it would not be able to do much harm if a tariff of low rates was adopted by these roads, as shippers would prefer to pay a trifle more to roads from which they were sure of securing their money in case of damage to their goods or other mishaps. It was therefore agreed to put into effect today the following new rates on business between Des Moines and Chicago: First class, 35 cents; second class, 30 cents; third class, 25 cents; fourth class, 20 cents; fifth class, 15 cents; lumber, 13 cents; hard coal, $2.40 per ton; classes A, B, C, and D, 15 cents per 100 pounds.

These rates are so low that the Wabash cannot apply the usual differential rate from St. Louis without losing money.

W. J. Spicer Appointed General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk.

MONTREAL, Que., June 4.—[Special.]—Mr. W. J. Spicer, General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. S. R. Callaway. The headquarters of Mr. Spicer will be at Chicago. It is learned that the management of the Grand Trunk has decided to form the road into divisions, about six in number, each of which will be under charge of a General Superintendent. The change, it is said, was proposed on account of the great length and increasing business of the road.

Advanced Tariffs.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Commissioner Fink announces that at a meeting of the Standing Committee today it was agreed that an advance in tariffs be made as soon as all the pools are perfected and all questions relating to maintenance are settled, which it is expected will be done at a meeting already called.

Miscellaneous Items.

George M. Dallas has been appointed Master under the Receivership of the Reading Road.

William H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sidney Dillon, and others have been elected Directors of the Canada Southern Railway.

Work is now begun on the Bayfield Transfer Railway, which is to extend from the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway in Bayfield to the Dalrymple property, three miles north of there. William F. Dalrymple is personally superintending the work. Docks and elevators will be built along this line, and most of the grain from the great Dalrymple wheat-farm in Minnesota will be transferred to boat at Bayfield. The line will extend along the bay shore, and will give three miles of fine frontage.

Today at noon the annual stockholders' meeting of the St. Paul Road will be held in the office of the General Manager in Milwaukee. All of the Eastern Directors except Van Nest arrived yesterday and will be present at the banquet given by the Merchants' Association tonight. A new Director to take the place made vacant by the death of Jeremiah Milbank, of New York, will be elected, and it is thought that a Director in place of Van Nest, of New York, will be chosen. The Directors will undoubtedly reëlect Alexander Mitchell President and S. S. Merrill General Manager.

MILWAUKEE.

Three Weddings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—Three weddings took place today, in which the best social circles of Milwaukee were interested. At 5 o'clock this afternoon Miss Anna Olga Coleman, daughter of W. W. Coleman, proprietor of *Der Herold*, was married to Mr. Andrew J. Hardy, junion member of a commission house. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father. The presents were many and of great value. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Freeman.

This evening Miss Nellie Loscomb, sister of City-Attorney Loscomb, was married to Mr. Frank G. Germain, the Rev. Dr. Mason officiating.

This afternoon Mr. William Fitzgerald, son of John Fitzgerald, one of Milwaukee's most prominent citizens, was married at Norris, Wis., to Miss Jessie Blackwood of that place. A special train from this city took out a large number of friends to be present at the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have gone on a trip East, Mr. and Mrs. Germain will go through the Northwest, and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will take an extended trip.

Medical Conventions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—Both the State Medical Societies—the regular and the homeopathic—are in session here. Papers were read by leading members of both societies, followed by discussions. The homeopathic society, which has 100 delegates present, will elect officers tomorrow.

At the banquet of the latter society tonight one of the leading sentiments of the evening was in honor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which was eulogized as the outspoken, independent exponent of principle and truthful records of events. Prof. Danforth presided, and among the speakers were Drs. Mitchell, Delamater, Ludlam, and Hall, of Chicago.

Railroad Concessions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—The delegations of Dakota gentlemen who have been in conference with the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Companies have returned home well satisfied with the result of their mission. They state that the Northwestern authorities granted them every concession previously made by the St. Paul officials.

THE BEST FILTER.

The Japanese use a porous sandstone hollowed in the shape of an egg, through which the water percolates into a receptacle underneath; the Egyptians resort to a similar device; the Spaniards use a porous earthen pot. But these and other similar contrivances cannot be thoroughly cleansed; after the most thorough rinsing some impurities will remain in the pores of the stone. Spongy iron and carferal are open to the same objection; they will answer well for a short time, but soon become contaminated by pollution retained in their pores. Sponge, cloth, and felt, unless cleaned every day or two with hot water, will do more harm than good, and the average servant-girl will not clean them or any other filter unless under the eye of her mistress.

The various forms of filters that are screwed to the faucet have only to be hastily examined to be discarded, as there is not sufficient filtering material in them to be of much utility, and they very soon become foul and offensive. Buck says: "There is no material known unless it can be introduced into the small space of a tap-filter and accomplish any real purification of the water which passes through at the ordinary rate of flow."

The various complicated closed filters, filled with any material which cannot be removed for cleansing, condemn themselves. No amount of pumping water through them at different angles, which is at all likely to be used, can cleanse them of the impurities that adhere to the mass and in the pores of the filtering material used. Parkes, in his "Manual of Practical Hygiene," says: "Filters, where the material is cemented up and cannot be removed, ought to be abandoned altogether."

The various metal filters in which the water comes in contact with metallic surfaces, either iron, lead, tinned iron, or zinc, are objectionable from their appreciable influence upon the water retained in them for any considerable time. Pure block-tin is the least objectionable of any of the metals.

The aim of most filters is to remove impurities from the water speedily—as rapidly as it escapes from the faucet. Experiment shows that effective filtration cannot be accomplished in this way, as the water does not remain long enough in contact with the filtering material to have the unwholesome purified of much that might be removed by slow filtration or percolation through the same appliance. Of all the filtering materials mentioned, it seems to me that sand and charcoal are the two that accomplish the best results, and of these vegetable charcoal is the best.—*From "Clean Drinking-Water," by Edwin J. Howe, M. D., in Popular Science Monthly for June.*

THE MEDICAL USES OF SNAKES.

Danbury (Conn.) Correspondence New York *Sun*: A Danbury man treats rheumatism, sprains, swellings, lameness, and other disorders with the help of blacksnakes. A terrible pain in the head of long duration is said to have been suddenly and completely cured upon the person of Mr. Carley. William Hurd, whose ankle was so swollen as to almost prevent his walking, was induced to test the snake-cure. He was taken to the snake-doctor's house on King street. After showing the swollen ankle to the keeper of serpents, he allowed him to do as he pleased. A large box containing perhaps a dozen writhing blacksnakes was brought into the room. Selecting one about three feet in length, the snake-man proceeded to wind it about the rheumatic limb, which was bared. The serpent hissed and tried to escape, but after another attempt it was held firmly, and in a few minute became quiet. Twenty minutes elapsed and the snake fell from Hurd's leg apparently stupefied. The pain, which had been intensified by the journey, was pronounced gone. Another application was made with a fresh snake, as the one just used could not be made to stay on. Soon it fell to the floor as the other had done. The swelling had by this time entirely disappeared and Hurd was able to walk home.

THE TURF.

Postponement at the Chicago Driving Park After a Good Trot.

Orator, Jim Renwick, Wallflower, Checkmate, and Beaverwyck Yesterday's Winners at Jerome Park.

Five Races at Covington, Ky.—Postponements on Account of Rain—Death of a Jockey.

The Chicago Races—Good Trotting and a Postponement.

The rain put an end to the sport at the Driving Park yesterday afternoon after four heats had been trotted in the 2:30 class and an equal number in the race for road horses. Before the horses were called out for the first-named event pool-selling was indulged in at a lively rate, Mambrino Sparkle selling over the field of eight that opposed her, and the result of the first heat seemed to fully justify the confidence of her backers, she going to the quarter-pole in 34 seconds and winning the heat with ease in 2:25½, Secret, who had started well to the outside, and consequently trotted a long mile, being second, Nora Temple third, and the rest well strung out. The showing of a 2:16 gait for the first quarter, and the easy manner in which she finished the mile made Mambrino Sparkle a greater favorit than ever, and before the second heat she brought $35 to $5 for the field. But this time Secret had a good position from which to start, and so well did she improve it that after lying within a couple of lengths of Mambrino Sparkle until the head of the homestretch was reached, she came to the wire with a burst of speed that carried the other mare faster than she cared to go, Secret winning after a hot finish in 2:24¾.

This unexpected result made things look differently to the backers of Mambrino Sparkle, and before the third heat Secret sold even against the field. She captured the heat in 2:24¼, Mambrino Sparkle making a tired break when inside the distance-stand, and acting as if she was not in condition for so severe a race. Secret started a hot favorit for the fourth heat, and at the half-mile pole had a lead of two lengths, but just after passing that point made a tangled break from which she never recovered, being run all the way down the homestretch in order to save her distance. Mambrino Sparkle won the heat in 2:26, Bertha Clay and Lillie Dale having a whipping finish for second place, which the former won. Before another heat could be trotted a heavy rainstorm rendered the track unfit for use, and a postponement until 2 o'clock this afternoon was announced.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, June 4.—Purse, $1,000; 2:30 class:

W. H. McCarthy's b. m. Mambrino Sparkle, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief	1	2	2	1
S. L. Caton's b. m. Secret, by Simmons	2	1	1	2
E. A. Mulford's blk. m. Bertha Clay, by Harry Clay	7	3	3	3
J. E. Turner's b. m. Lillie Dale, by Alden Goldsmith	4	4	4	4
M. M. Hedges' b. m. Nora Temple, by Belmont	3	5	5	5
C. Leland Jr.'s br. m. Mollie Bell, by son of imp. Consternation	6	6	7	6
J. McKean's blk. m. Toronto Maid, by Captain	5	7	6	7
E. H. Smith's b. g. Billy R., by Clay Pilot	8	8	8	7
D. Bailey's b. h. P. J. Purcell, by Strader's Hambletonian	9	9	9	8

Time—2:25½; 2:24¾; 2:24¼; 2:26.

The race for road horses was to wagon, owners to drive, and brought out as starters Sheppard Boy, W. H. Ripley, Blue Bull Pilot, and Horsemont Boy, Ripley being favorit over the field at odds of $25 to $20. Horsemont Boy won the first heat in 2:40, Blue Bull Pilot, who was first under the wire being deservedly set back to the last place for running. The second and third heats Sheppard Boy won in 2:38½, 2:38¾. The rainstorm which came up as the horses were on the track for the fourth heat caused a false start to

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

John alias "Bull" Quinn, who was shot last Sunday night by John Toomey, died yesterday at his home, No. 228 Aberdeen street. Toomey is under lock and key.

Hall Holde, a boy 16 years old, was run into yesterday on Cottage Grove avenue by grip-car No. 854 and had his hip dislocated. He was taken to the Michael Reese Hospital.

The Sheriff levied on the stock and fixtures of W. F. McGee, a saloonkeeper at No. 196 Fourth avenue, yesterday at the suit of Farrell, Calman & Co. The place was closed and put in charge of a deputy.

The Commissioner of Public Works has decided to put on an extra set of men to enforce the city ordinance forbidding any waste of water by private fountains, lawn sprinklers, and garden hose. Hereafter he will see that water is used for these purposes before 6 a. m. and after 7 p. m. only.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the home yesterday. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Visiting Committees were read and approved. The solicitor reported cash collections of $365, merchandise valued at $450, and cash from other sources $20.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the West-Side Saloonkeepers' Society the following were elected officers: President, Louis Sievers; Vice-President, R. H. Dietz; Secretary, Anton Weis; Financial Secretary, E. Dehm; Treasurer, William Rust; Justice Committee, H. Bastian, G. Burg, A. Heiser, F. Raprecht.

Hutton McVey and Charles Green, of Peoria, were held to the United States grand jury in $1,200 bail by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for passing a counterfeit $100 bill upon Newman Kreisman, of Peoria, in payment for two suits of clothes. As they could not give the necessary bonds they were sent to the County Jail.

Joseph M. Sterrett, of Erie, Pa., who founded the Erie *Gazette* in 1820 and published and edited it for fifty years is in the city visiting his daughter, Mrs. Byron A. Baldwin, at 218 Michigan avenue. The old gentleman is 85 years of age and in the enjoyment of good health. He would be pleased to see any of his old friends and acquaintances.

In a free fight Tuesday in a stable at No. 3107 Wabash avenue Edward Daft struck W. W. Tabor on the head with a stick, fracturing the skull slightly. A physician who was called said that the wounded man will hardly be able to rally, as his brain is badly jarred. Daft was brought before Justice Foote yesterday, but released on bail to await the result of Tabor's injuries.

The convention pickpocket is abroad and has begun work on the visitors from the rural districts. J. C. Packer, of Packerton, Ind., was robbed of his watch and chain Tuesday night in a saloon at No. 85 Adams street by a hoodlum named David McLaughlin; and Henry Dwyer, another low-bred character, robbed A. M. Dubois, of Cobden, Union County, Ill., of his watch and chain at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. The thieves were yesterday sent to the Bridewell for six months. Several other crooks are under arrest.

REAL-ESTATE BOARD.

THE SOUTHWESTERN BOULEVARD ASSESSMENT TO BE CONTESTED.

The Real Estate and Renting Agents' Association met yesterday afternoon. The articles of the association and preamble to the constitution were amended, the new preamble setting forth that the object of the association is to enable members to transact business connected with buying, selling, renting, and caring for real estate and loaning money on the same to better advantage than heretofore by the adoption of certain rules and regulations. Art. I of the by-laws was amended, making the membership fee $200 after 150 members had been secured. The name of the association was changed to "The Chicago Real-Estate Board." A committee was appointed to prepare and publish the revised constitution and by-laws.

The Committee on the Southwestern Boulevard Assessment reported that in their opinion the assessment was unjust, and was not levied on an equitable basis; that property inaccessible and without street-frontage would be opened up at the expense of the general park and boulevard fund of West Chicago; that the property so benefited would be assessed but a mere pittance of 10 cents per foot frontage more than property miles from the proposed boulevard; that the principle on which special assessments had been hitherto levied had been ignored by the Commissioners in this case; that the notices of application for confirmation of the assessment were insufficient; and that the whole proceedings seemed to be conducted more in the interest of adjacent property-holders than of the general public. The committee recommended that steps be taken to contest the assessment. The attorney of the association, J. P. Wilson, sent in a written opinion to the effect that there were sufficient legal grounds for contesting the assessment with a fair prospect of success. His belief was that the assessment was illegal. The report was adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry out the wishes of the Southwestern Boulevard Committee.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wentworth av, n e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 206x121 ft, improved, dated June 1 (James Keenor to John G. Tasher)..... $ 12,000
Clark st, 103 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 25x170 ft, dated June 3 (Martin Ruck to David M. Osborne)..... 4,000
Western av, n of and near Wilcox st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 28 (Henry Fish to Sophia C. Sangster)..... 5,000
Newberry av, n e cor of Maxwell st, w f, 25½x100 ft, improved, dated May 9 (Thomas Martin to Antonie Koren)..... 2,700
Humboldt av, 151 ft w of Western, n f, 24x124 ft, dated June 3 (C. Moore to C. H. Goeist)..... 625
Lobeck st, 164 ft e of North Oakley, n f, 66x100 ft, dated May 2 (Peter Pender to William Church place, 257 ft n of Archer av, w f, 51x100 ft, dated May 31 (Michael Evans to Eugenie Lot 5 of Assessor's Lot 167 Butterfield's Addition, dated June 4 (estate of G. Schlueter to August George)..... 700
North Franklin st, 119 ft s of Schiller, w f, 25x110 ft, dated May 30 (Peter J. Biegler to Nicholaus Ehmann)..... 2,000
Rowe st, 368 ft n of Willow, w f, 51x125 ft, dated April 26 (A. Mann to George Schmidt)..... 1,300
North Franklin st, 417 ft n of Schiller, w f, 25x124 ft, dated April 26 (E. W. Blatchford to Patrick Callahan)..... 2,050
James av, 166 ft w of Laurel st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 27 (Mary Dickson to M. Farrell)..... 650
The premises No. 824 West Madison st, dated May 19 (A. M. and T. E. Ferrier to George Farrell)..... 13,000
Weiland st, s of North av, 24 7-12x120 ft, dated May 15 (M. Schmidt to H. Haunschild)..... 975
North Franklin st, 417 ft n of Webster av, e f, 25x120 ft, dated April 1 (N. O. Allen to J. Hermes)..... 600
West Monroe st, 165 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24 2-12x132 ft, dated May 13 (E. and J. Gowanlock to Owen Doyle)..... 5,000
Thirty-fourth st, just State and Wabash av, n f, 226x76 ft, dated April 7 (J. W. W. Voorhees to L. A. McDermott)..... 1,000
Fulton st, e of Washtenaw av, s f, 22x110 ft, dated May 24 (M. and J. Ziegler to Peter Metz)..... 1,900
Painted av, 107 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated May 29 (Peter Mertz to Jacob Ziegler)..... 900
West Ohio st, 99 ft e of Western av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 15 (Carl F. Carlson to J. A. and M. Simonson)..... 1,800
Weimer st, 300 ft of Oakley, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 22 (J. S. Thurston to E. A. Kelley)..... 2,500
Talman av, 256 ft n of Ogden, w f, 25x117 ft, dated May 24 (M. Gruen to J. Monk)..... 950
North Branch st, 120 ft s of Division, e f, 80 ft to river, dated May 30 (Elizabeth A. Hiskin to J. and J. Thiley)..... 10,000
Werder st, n w cor of Rockwell av, s f, 204x120 ft, dated June 3 (E. Hofert to F. Behrendt)..... 600
Wright st, 80 ft e of Jefferson, n f, 25x70 ft, dated Sept. 15, 1881 (H. Cummings to P. L. Groot)..... 1,800
Claybourn st, 42 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 5-8x124 ft, dated May 20 (Jane A. Greene to Phebe Southwick)..... 1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Stewart av, n of and near Sixty-second st, e f, 42 6-8x125 ft, dated May 26 (Henry P. Haskin to Henry A. Rosenthal)..... $ 4,300
Gunn st, 50 ft e of Wright, s f, 100x120 ft, dated May 26 (E. A. Rogerson to H. P. Haskin)..... 2,400
Butterfield st, 50 ft s of Thirty-ninth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated June 3 (W. and E. Rahbusch to C. Haskin)..... 2,300
Maple st, 235 ft e of School, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 2 (Charles P. Haskin to L. J. Wilber)..... 2,500
Sherman av, adjoining above, Thirty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft, dated May 31 (S. J. Glover to A. Berresheim)..... 600
Sherman av, adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated June 3 (same party to P. Brueck)..... 600
Forrest st, 75 ft s of Thirty-ninth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (E. H. and C. B. Jackson to C. C. Haskin)..... 600
Fortyfirst st, 171 ft e of Wentworth av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 23, 1883 (C. and J. Buehler to J. W. Wallace)..... 2,300
Wallace st, 264 ft s of Forty-sixth, w f, 66x124 ft, dated May 26 (Richard Nash to John Wall)..... 1,500
Burnside st, 264 ft n of Forty-fifth, e f, 50x100 ft, dated May 30 (D. and A. Yandell to G. Lesack)..... 625
Ellis av, 660 ft s of Forty-seventy, e f, 30x124 ft, dated May 31 (Mary Borkey to M. and A. Thielen)..... 650
Ainsworth st, adjoining above, Sixth ft, improved, dated (same party to M. and A. Thielen)..... 650
Ainsworth st, adjoining above, 30x124 ft, improved, dated May 31 (M. A. Buckingham to Annie M. Jackson)..... 650
Ainsworth st, adjoining above, 30x124 ft, improved, dated May 31 (M. A. Buckingham to Annie M. Jackson)..... 650

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

G. Uccalla, four-story flat, 22x18, at No. 99 East Indiana street, to cost $7,000.

Thomas Morris, two-story flat, 24x22, No. 213 Hermitage avenue, to cost $2,500.

J. McDonough, two-story store and dwelling, 24x60, at No. 436 Twenty-sixth street, to cost $4,000.

Albert Weber, two-story dwelling, 24x28, at No. 667 Jefferson street, to cost $3,000.

J. Lenoch, three-story dwelling, 22x60, at No. 635 Jefferson street, to cost $5,500.

Northwestern Railroad Company, refrigerator building, 44x26, at the corner of Kinzie and State streets, to cost $1,400.

Mrs. C. D. Ferns, two-story dwelling, 21x40 feet, at No. 13 Pine street, to cost $6,000.

J. Snoop, two two-story dwellings, 22x60 feet, at Nos. 430 and 436 Dayton street, to cost $9,000.

W. H. Hory, five four-story dwellings, 100x30 feet, at from Nos. 32 to 40 Pine street, to cost $40,000.

Thomas Mackin, addition to Revere House, corner of Clark and Michigan streets, to cost $30,000.

SUBURBAN.

RAVENSWOOD.

Robert Greer is erecting at Summerdale a cotton factory. The structure will be 250x50 feet and will give employment to over 300 persons, mostly women. It will be in operation early in August.

The Ravenswood Historical Society Building is rapidly approaching completion. It is intended to dedicate it the Fourth by a rousing, old-fashioned celebration.

LAKE VIEW.

The Lake View Gas Company will increase their capital stock to $300,000 and the number of Directors to five. They have abandoned the idea of locating their works at the corner of Diversey and Herndon streets, and will probably place them near the river and not far from Diversey street.

SHARP VIEWS OF A NEUTRAL.

The Sort of Fellows Who are Fighting Blaine—The Great Commoner Can Carry New York and Ohio.

Gath's Dispatch: Before his friends left Washington John Sherman said to them that he knew Mr. Blaine well, appreciated him, and if he was nominated would heartily support him. About Arthur he said nothing.

The truth is, this town is overridden with a set of little, shabby, second-class United States Senators, with the taste of the White-House dinners in their mouths. Others are ex-Senators, elected on the reform wave some years ago, when all men of human attributes were slaughtered in order to let people like Christiancy and Paddock be great men. I saw little Paddock here, telling around mysteriously that in a certain eventuality Nebraska will go for Arthur. Why is he not on the delegation? Because the people did not want him. They knew what kind of men would trade, and what kind of men would stand.

The worst feature of this convention is the presence of a set of auctioneers and commission Senators for the Administration. All these would sell the remainder of the Republican party's life for nine months of Arthur's benefit. When Blaine is beaten they are going to have a nice time at home. Several of them will never sell their Washington houses, but keep out of their own States.

Amongst the insects parading at this convention are the rich men's sons, or the impecunious lawyers, whose names are now getting into the newspapers for the first time because they are claiming to represent a reform constituency. Not one of these has probably been at a primary meeting nor given the least sacrifice for his political obligations. He joins a self-constituted reform set, comes to Chicago and sits in his room, receiving the enviable delight of having his name numbered behind Curtis' and Schurz's as an intellectual light, and one of "the higher element." Follow him around here of nights, and he will probably land in some stew. He begs an armful of the papers every morning, marks his name, and sends them around to his kin and expected clients.

The chief idea advanced against Blaine here is that he cannot carry New York. That argument is not made as to Ohio. It is apparent that he is the strongest of all candidates for Ohio. Now, where is the proof that Blaine cannot carry New York? His chief danger there has heretofore been the Stalwarts. At this moment the distinctive Stalwart element in New York is all at work for Blaine. Here are Tom Platt, A. B. Cornell, George R. Spencer, and the Stalwart crew at large, promising their particular districts to Blaine. Conkling and Grant are known to prefer him to Arthur.

The New York City machine is here, which Arthur once had control of, now governed by Johnny O'Brien, and they are still as the grave. They do not want to be put into the position of opposing their old friend, who has treated them so indifferently, but they do not at heart want to see him nominated. If Blaine got the nomination at the assembly would be a hearty meeting between the old Arthur men in New York and Blaine, and the young fellows would work with tenfold energy for Blaine.

There remains nothing to be feared in New York but the business-men. Almost every business-man in New York is at present holding on to his iron safe for fear his neighbor will break into it or he be found out himself for the deficiency there. New York is so scared that it can hardly stand up without trembling, and yet is made to appear to want to lean on Chester A. Arthur. If Blaine was the candidate of this convention he would in the first place lift New York up and spank it. In two weeks the merchants and bankers there would be saying, like the old rebel to Artemus Ward: "Why, we bin fightin' agin the old flag, ain't we? Bless me, how singular!"

As far as Massachusetts is concerned Blaine's nomination would give some voice to her plain, simple-minded men, and put pretension for a while in the background again.

In the opposition to Blaine manifested here are being sown the seeds of a sectionalism. It is for the interest of every man to avert a sectionalism between the East and the West. Blaine represents the State of Maine. He was born West of the Allegheny Mountains, but not in a Western State. The West has taken him up as it he were one of its own; but in the East a crew of invidious people is poohooing Blaine because the West likes him. There is unquestionably a feeling in the West that a small minority of Republicans in the East affect to despise them and their wishes. Blaine's defeat here will be the beginning of a hostility which will do more harm than all his adventures for South American commerce. As far as the morality of Blaine's nomination goes, there are two points to one against Arthur.

The first look at Mr. Edmunds as a candidate has shown that on railroad questions he has derived more profit through his vote than Blaine. At the very time he was making the Union and Central Pacific Railroads corner of Gouldtowing he was in the Burlington Railroad, which was even then arranging to parallel the Union Pacific to Denver, and has since done so. Mr. Edmunds' performances a skeptic might view in the light of a bear movement against the other railroad. I say that he had any such motive; but what business have his Pharisaic friends to say as much against Blaine? Instead of this being an argument for Blaine, I am myself merely the reporter of the prevailing sensations and feelings here. Warm as I hear them on every side, I put them here. Already there are signs that under this fervid prairie atmosphere of June the opposition to Blaine is becoming more the pout of a child and the jeer of a cripple.

THE FEELING FOR BLAINE STRONG, DEEP, AND ENTHUSIASTIC.

Gath's Dispatch to Cincinnati *Enquirer*, June 2: The feeling for Blaine in 1884 is hearty, and youthful, and it is as much an element in this Western country as the railroads and the grain fields. So strong is this feeling that you will see no assaults on Blaine's private character now in the Chicago press. They are merely contented with saying that he cannot be elected.

This feeling for Blaine would overflow the whole West, except for timidity, the patronage from Washington, and the existence of ambition in several local men, like Sherman, Ben Harrison, and John Logan. The nomination of Blaine here would be received everywhere west of the Hudson River with heartfelt delight. It is so strong in Massachusetts that they can with difficulty hold their delegation together against Blaine. Connecticut seems to have already half broken up. But for the highest personal following of George Edmunds, that which esteems him personally and does not believe him to be a better man than Blaine, Blaine would tear down New England before Tuesday and revolutionize her delegations, possibly excepting a portion from Massachusetts. George Hoar, who presided over the last National Convention, has said that between Arthur and Blaine he is for Blaine.

Yet there is some probability that, with this great deluge of enthusiasm for the man so long defrauded, the convention may put in nomination Mr. Arthur, and awake one week afterward to find they are leading a child around by a ribbon instead of having a good pointer dog out in the field for them. The breakup of a big political party may be resolved by itself in convention when they take the mild and gentle accident of yesterday and construct him into their leader for emergencies we know not of.

The indications are in favor of Blaine. His opponents have almost ceased to say he can not be elected. The tide from the people is creeping into the convention, but there remains enough of a doubt of Blaine's nomination to produce deep feeling, not in the minds of his friends, but of the general public. You can see the idea of Chicago and its feeling from a talk I had yesterday with Mr. Willoughby, of Willoughby, Hill & Co., among the largest and most enterprising rival merchants here. They have five stores, and in one employ several hundred persons, and to that store have a restaurant, which employs 105 servants. He is from Boston, and came out here only fourteen years ago. He said yesterday:

"We want Blaine and nobody else. Logan and Lincoln are Illinois men, but we want Blaine. They say Blaine is unsafe and will get us into war. We are not afraid of that. A country as big as ours ought not to be so cowardly that it shivers at the mere talk of asserting its rights. If we get into war, let us have war. We believe in Blaine because he knows what he is about. This Mr. Arthur will not do in the West. They may get all the businessmen they please; but I know, from my customers and from intercourse with all manner of men right here in the middle of Chicago, that there is but one man in this country wanted, and that is Jim Blaine. If he is not nominated the first apathetic feeling will be seen in the Northwest on the matter of Republican success."

ORIGIN OF AMMONIA.

Ammonia is obtained in largest quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—*Encyclopedia Britannica.*

Every housekeeper can test baking powders containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove till heated. Then remove the cover and smell. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

Does not contain Ammonia.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Parties intending to join the Palace Sleeping-Car Excursion to Portland, Ore., and Victoria, B. C., leaving Chicago June 17, and St. Paul June 18, should apply at once at the ticket office, 62 Clark street, in Sherman House, for full particulars.

Delegates and visitors to Lincoln Park should not fail to call at the "Refectory" (Boat House) in the centre of the park for refreshments. The choicest viands are served by courteous waiters from the great porch or veranda while the eye may feast upon the surrounding fairy scenes to the heart's content. Prices moderate.

To make a salad that is certain to please all tastes you need only use Durkee's Salad Dressing. Nothing equal to it was ever offered, and none so popular. It is a superb table sauce.

As Hildreth & Co. manufacture their furniture buyers save several profits trading there.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
John F. Lee, Chicago	23
Carrie Williams, Chicago	19
Joseph Patrisa, Chicago	22
Mary Elwald, Chicago	22
August Schmidt, Chicago	24
Clara Swenson, Chicago	20
Patrick Troy, Chicago	29
Sarah Doolan, Chicago	22
Charles H. Riddle, Milwaukee	32
Grassie M. Gammen, Chicago	32
Joseph W. Mercer, Minneapolis	28
Jennie Prall, Chicago	23
Charles W. Edgcombe, Chicago	47
Amelia S. Goodday, Chicago	34
Edward F. Gavin, Chicago	23
Isabel Booth, Chicago	23
James J. Carrigan, Chicago	27
Sarah McDonnell, Chicago	24
George W. Webster, Chicago	21
Ida M. Piper, Chicago	24
Martin Kinarney, Chicago	22
Nora Cemer, Chicago	25
Charles Cuimsee, Chicago	20
Hilda Thormeg, Chicago	22
Harry A. Havens, Chicago	24
Mamie Bell, Chicago	22
Herman Beier, Chicago	23
Mary Henning, Chicago	23
Jacob Kneers, Chicago	23
Mary Cada, Chicago	18
Martin S. Norgren, Chicago	30
Eva Ekblad, Chicago	26
Herman Getzler, Chicago	24
Johanne Zekuhr, Chicago	23
Raffaele Apata, Chicago	37
Vincenzina Santore, Chicago	18
Charles D. Mill, Austin	24
Effie Blair, Maywood	20
George A. Parkyns, Chicago	26
Jennie H. Allen, Chicago	24
Harry E. Barlow, Chicago	24
Ella F. Lodge, Chicago	21
Edward H. Whitehorn, Chicago	26
Emma J. Dennison, Chicago	26
Adolph Bendy, Chicago	24
Katie Fauti, Chicago	21
Fred N. Dow, Chicago	25
Hattie E. Gamble, Chicago	21
John N. Hall, Paw Paw	21
Mary L. Gage, Evanston	21
Amel Radloff, Lake	25
Mads Bohne, Lake	26
John Ballman, Chicago	26
Della Kelly, Chicago	21
Nofman K. Lorry, Chicago	22
Lilly Johnson, Chicago	18
George W. Hensler, Chicago	26
Sarah A. Rowley, Chicago	26
Frank G. Smith, Chicago	21
Delia Graham, Chicago	21
Emil Kramer, Chicago	21
Barbara Garcis, Chicago	21
Johann Witt, Chicago	21
Josaile Kaus, Chicago	21
Frederick Hosbark, Chicago	26
Paulina Borut, Chicago	23
Cornelius Crowley, Chicago	21
Kate Breen, Chicago	21
Michael Lynn, Chicago	20
Kitie Riley, Chicago	20
Max Ihde, Chicago	26
Bertha Jeschaer, Chicago	20
Willis D. Hillabrant, Chicago	20
Katie Kenny, Chicago	21
Phillip Giebold, Chicago	21
Louisa Ofenloch, Chicago	21
Abel Bultbries, Chicago	27
Letzre Warren, Chicago	21
Essaie La Figur, Chicago	20
Mary Lillig, Chicago	19
William McCarthy, Chicago	19
Honora Dorsey, Chicago	19
Martin Anderson, Chicago	26
Clara Miles, Chicago	26

MARRIAGES.

WEBSTER—PIPER—MERCER—PRATT—Double wedding, June 4, at Parsonage of Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, by the Rev. T. P. Marsh, Dr. George W. Webster and Ida M. Piper, Joseph W. Mercer and Miss Jennie Pratt, all of Chicago except Mr. Mercer, of Minneapolis, Minn.

DEATHS.

QUINN—June 4, John, beloved son of Patrick and Mary Quinn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEISTER—June 4, 3:15 a. m., Caroline, beloved wife of Jacob B. Meister, aged 37 years and 6 months.
Funeral from late residence, 1054 Walnut-st., Friday morning, June 6, at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EARHUFF—Wednesday, June 4, George Frederic, second son of John G. and Mary E. Earhuff, aged 11 years 11 months and 13 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRETSINGER—Wednesday, June 4, Helen Gladys, daughter of George and Lucy Kretzinger, aged 3 years and 5 months.
Funeral today (Thursday) at 1:30 p. m. from residence, 637 West Jackson-st.

TANNER—June 4 at 7:30 p. m., of scarlet fever, Frankie Campbell, only daughter of C. F. and A. V. Tanner, aged 4 years, 7 months and 7 days.
Gone to meet our darling Mamie.
Funeral from the residence, 2338 Dearborn-st., Friday at 2 p. m.

PETERSON—June 4, 1884, Axel H., son of Gustaf and Stina Peterson, aged 1 year and 3 months.
Funeral from residence, 276 Market-st., June 5 at 2 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE LECTURE POSTPONED LAST THURSDAY in favor of W. W. O'Brien's oration at the Farwell Hall and announced on that occasion will be delivered tonight at the Washingtonian Home, corner of Madison-st. and Ogden-av. The lecturer, A. R. Martin, late Science Demonstrator at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, will deal with an entirely new phase of the temperance question.

VETERAN HEADQUARTERS—THE OLD soldiers of the Union army have headquarters at the Yacht Club house, just south of the Leland Hotel on Michigan-av. Every old soldier and every Republican is cordially invited to call and make himself at home.

CHEW POLICE CIGARS

No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them.
J. E. NORTON & CO.,
125 Dearborn-st. 232 Madison-st.

THE
Royal Baking Powder Company
UNMASKED!

Its Deceitful Practices Exposed!

We believe that our duty to the public and to ourselves demands that we unmask the unscrupulous course for years pursued by the Royal Baking Powder Company, undervaluing in their black-lined advertisement all other manufactures of their kind, a course that has been denounced as dishonorable by the entire trade of the country. Honest competition is respected by all conscientious business men, but the method resorted to by the "Royal Baking Powder Co." is universally condemned. The public like men who talk up their own goods in a manly way, but when they make invidious comparisons as against other people's goods their honesty is to be doubted. Their "comparative worth of Baking Powders" represented by black lines is dishonest in purpose, mercenary in aim, contemptible in design, and intended to deceive the public. They state that various brands were tested by their alleged "Government Chemist," when there is no Government Chemist, to prove which we have this telegram from Professor Peter Collier, Ph. D., Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Washington, May 28, 1884.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.:

"I know nothing about such an office as Government Chemist.

"PETER COLLIER."

They assert that Boards of Health, Legislatures, Government itself, directed analyses to be made of the various Powders in the market, and placed the Royal Baking Powder first, when really the National Board of Health at Washington made an investigation, and measured the amount of gas which the same weight of powder would give off, and placed at the head of the entire list "*DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER*," which measured 380 cubic centimeters of gas, while the "Royal" gave off only 348, and this 348 was reached by the *ammonia* in the "Royal Powder." These investigations were not made for a money consideration, but in the interests of the "Government Board of Health."

The directions on the cans for the use of the Royal Powder stamp their assertion for "superiority of strength" as an absolute falsehood. If their powder is of such great strength as advertised by their "black lines" and alleged "Goverment Chemists," why not give the consumer the benefit? They should not direct them to use the same quantity as the consumer uses of Dr. Price's.

This disgusting drug "ammonia," in the Royal "powder," enables them to obtain a big percentage of ammoniacal gas and add a larger quantity of inert substance to cheapen their product and thus rob the consumers.

They, the self-claimed benefactors and promoters of public good, are the parties that should be reported to health authorities for selling in the market for years a baking powder containing such an unwholesome, disgusting, unclean drug as "ammonia," which no refined person knowing its source would permit to be used.

Under the garb of "Absolutely Pure," and through the tests of their alleged Government "chemists," they have forced the community of housekeepers to believe that their product was "a marvel of purity."

When the Health Commissioner, Dr. Oscar De Wolf, of a large city like Chicago says "that compounds containing ammonia should be prohibited"; when eminent physicians, the guardians of our health, are unanimously opposed to it; when great chemists from all parts of this vast country declare against it, the "Royal Baking Powder Co." can evade the issue no longer. They must defend the use of "Ammonia" in the "Royal Baking Powder" or forever hold their peace.

A comparative analysis of *DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER* and the Royal has been made by the most noted chemists of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Vermont, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, etc., and have found *DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER superior in strength, superior in purity, superior in wholesomeness, superior in every respect.* We do not ask the public to take our word, but make use of the following simple tests:

1. Place a can of the "Roal Baking Powder," top down, on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of the disgusting drug "Ammonia."

2. Take a teaspoonful of the "Royal" and add to it a teaspoonful of *boiling* water, stir and smell, and there will be no difficulty in discovering the source of Ammonia—the decomposition of rotten urine.

Let *DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER* be subjected to the same tests, and if it contains ammonia or any other unclean substance it can be detected without the dictum of the Royal Company.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

OTTO GAS ENGINES AND ELEVATORS.

The "Otto" is the Safest, Cheapest, Cleanest, and most convenient source of power for use in cities.
SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO.,
214 Randolph-st.

SEEDS

For the garden, lawn, field or flower garden. Every variety. Garden and horticultural tools and implements of all kinds. Call and see us. Send for catalogue.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200-206 Randolph-st.

FLORIST J. C. CRAIG, 66 Washington-st.
Cut Flowers and Funeral Designs furnished at short notice.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.

Carpets!

Unusual Bargains!

To Clear Stock Before Semi-Annual Inventory We have Reduced

A line of

Moquettes to.....$1.25
Body Brussels to... 1.00
Axminster } to..... 1.65
Wilton... }

These goods are *far below value*, and cannot be duplicated.

No Samples Sent.

5c Cigar.

Important to All Druggists.

Newspaper "ads.," Circulars, Signs, &c., do not enter into the composition of Riford's Magic and Turkoma Cigars. I use the entire profit for six months introducing the same.

Secure the agency of these popular goods while in the city. Call on or address

SETH RIFORD, Agent,
3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

War Vols. "Harper's Weekly."

The ONLY work preserving illustrations that appeared in Harper's Weekly during the War is

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Two volumes, same size page as the Weekly.

Price, delivered free of express charges: Cloth, $14; Half Turkey Morocco, marbled edges, $18; Full Turkey Morocco, gilt edges, $20. Send for circular.

McDonnell Bros.
113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

This work was prepared by Messrs. Harper & Bros. with the special object of preserving their Famous War Sketches, and now that the plates of the Weekly are destroyed it is positively the ONLY means of obtaining them.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. The finest and cheapest Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes and Sauces. Annual Sale, 3,000,000 jars.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. An invaluable tonic. "It is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful." — See "Medical Press," "Lancet," &c.

Genuine only with fac-similes of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. Testimonials "Baron Liebig" and photograph having been largely used by dealers with no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are informed that the Liebig Company alone can offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co.

Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years, on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture, an condition of the cure. have not worn the truss for months, and yet been not ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 55 years. H. WOODRUFF, Residence 250 West Jackson-st. Chicago, Oct. 21, 1883.

DR. A. H. PARKER,
President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc.
Office and factory, 56 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

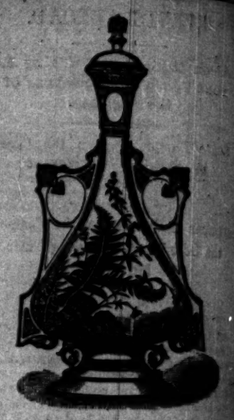
IN WELCH CLOCK CO'S BIG WINDOW
160 STATE-ST.

CAN NOW BE SEEN
An unusual Exhibit of MARBLE CLOCKS: Bronze Clocks, Crystal Clocks, Cathedral Gong Clocks PRICES WAY DOWN
E. N. WELCH CLOCK Co
160 STATE-ST.

$50 REWARD $50
IF YOU FIND THE EQUAL OF LORILLARD'S PLOWSHARE PLUG TOBACCO. The "Dime Cuts" may be as GOOD for 5 cents, but not BETTER. Wirth & Dickie, 60 & 62 Wabash-av., Chicago

ROSE Polytechnic Institute,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.
A School of Engineering; Manufacturing Machine Shops. Entrance Examinations June 26 and Sept. 16. Address Prof. CHAS. O. THOMPSON.

Andrews' Patent Folding Beds
Improved. 30 styles. Elegant and comfortable. Save room and fuel. Wear like oaken chest. 25% cheaper. A. H. Andrews & Co.
195 Wab. Ave. Chicago.



DELEGATES AND VISITORS

To the Convention are invited to inspect our

"ART ROOM,"

Containing a variety of elegant Bronze and Bisque Statuary, Porcelain Urns, Vases, Plaques, Ornaments. An assortment of Table Wares, Fine Cut and Colored Glass, etc. Unequaled in the West.

BURLEY & CO.,
83 & 85 State-st.

BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned to its purchaser after three weeks' wear, if not PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine unless it has Ball's name on the box.
CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers

Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, June 5, 9:30 a. m.
20 Crates English Lustre Band Ware
To be closed out, open stock.
Full lines of MADDOCK & CO.'S ENGLISH and American C. C., W. G., Rock, and Yellow Ware.
300 Chamber and Tea Sets
To be Closed Out.
Library Lamps, Plated Ware, etc.
Two Thousand Barrels Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers
214 and 216 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This (Thursday) Morning, at 10 o'clock
CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC.
We will sell by positive order of Assignee of stores,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.,
$10,000 Stock of Jewelry
Elegant Gold and Silver Watches.
Diamond Jewelry of all descriptions.
Bracelets, Chains, Charms, Pendants.
Opera-Glasses, Ear-Rings, etc.
Also a large lot of Quadruple Silver-Plated Shell Casters, Tea Sets

LEGATES AND VISITORS

Convention are invited to inspect our

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ning a variety of de- ronze and Bisque Stat- Porcelain Urns, Vases, s, Ornaments. An as- nt of Table Wares, Fine d Colored Glass, etc. led in the West.

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PRESERVING CORSETS

CORSET made that can be recommended as PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect. Without Steels. Made in every style and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for and insist on the BALL. BALL CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

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oots, Shoes, and Slippers, Are prepared to their ate Sale Department, and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Goods as any House in the West, and in to call and inspect.

CKERY & GLASSWARE Thursday, June 5, 9:30 a. m. ates English Lustre Band Ware, To be closed out, open stock. es of MADDOCK & CO.'S ENGLISH W. S. C., W. G., Rock, and Yellow Ware. 00 Chamber and Tea Sets, To be Closed Out. y Lamps, Fluted Ware, etc. housand Barrels Glassware. packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st. (Thursday) Morning, at 10 O'Clock, CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SSIGNEE'S SALE OF TCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY, ETC. ll sell by positive order of Assignee at 80 and 82 Randolph-st., ,000 Stock of Jewelry Elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Jewelry of all descriptions, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, Necklaces, Opera Glasses, Ear-Rings, etc. A large lot of Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware, Tea Sets, Pitchers, Knives, Forks, Goblets, etc. Also, a large lot of goods, to be sold without reserve, a first-class lot of goods, to be sold without reserve, POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

AUCTION. FIRE AUCTION. Auction sale of Goods saved from NORTH SIDE PLANING MILL, will be held every day until all are sold, at corner of North Water and Dearborn-sts. BY ORDER BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 89 Madison-st., Tribune Building. Dealer in Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Compasses, Galvanic Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

FIT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes. Do not buy Glasses of peddlers or travelers. Do not buy Glasses because they are cheap. If they are not suited to your vision from inexperience or otherwise, they are dear at any price. Superior Lenses and properly fitted Glasses will give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a reputation. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

FIRE SALE. Seed, Coffee, Corn, Syrup and Barb Wire, from the Northwestern Warehouse Fire, at auction at 10 a. m. every day until all is sold, at corner North Water-st. and Dearborn-av. Board of Underwriters.

NOTICE. Annual meeting of the Chicago Mutual Safe Deposit Company for the election of trustees, and the transaction of other business connected with the same, will be held at their office, No. 115 Dearborn-st., on Wednesday, June 11, at 12 m. at the second meeting of the Board of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-sts. L. BULLEN, Secretary.

ONUMENTS. Office, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts. JOHN H. VOLZ

NDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a pound of Candy by express of the best Candy made in America, put up elegantly in boxes, and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refer you to all Chicago. Address F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Voices from All Parts Demanding the Nomination of James G. Blaine.

The Policy of Progress Warmly Indorsed—Evidences of His Vast and Permanent Popularity.

GEORGIA FOR BLAINE.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Four-fifths of the Republicans and Independents of Georgia are for Blaine and Lincoln for President and Vice-President.

JONATHAN NORCROSS.

GIVE OHIO HER CHOICE—JAMES G. BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.] My objection to the action of the Ohio delegation in this convention is purely on the ground that they are representing their own personal preferences instead of the clearly expressed opinions of the people. Representative men should have no personal opinions, or, if they have, the people they represent should be fully advised of the fact before their selection, and common honesty demands such a full exposition. I say most *emphatically* that nine-tenths of the Republican voters of Ohio supposed that they had sent a Blaine delegation to this convention, and the only privilege granted them was a complimentary vote to John Sherman as a kind of offset to State pride, and a generous yielding to delegates the privilege of acknowledging personal past favors. I am speaking for the people, one of whom I am, and one who expects no political favors and would accept none. I know the people of Ohio. I have more confidence in them than I have in present political aspirants. We have been led by political egotism and political imbecility until we are today a Democratic State with a full-fledged Democratic Governor and Allen O. Myers as the acknowledged leader of a Democratic Legislature, and yet we have a natural honest Republican majority of 30,000 on a good common-sense election.

Some of the very men who have aided in dictating our strength are in this convention with their selfishness predominant and their nonsense unbounded, and I am certain from the expression of hundreds that I have met from Ohio, who are not delegates to this convention, that the trifling of some delegates in this Sherganic boom will cost them political existence. The people are sick of trifling, and the people are sick of seeing personal prejudice set up against their will by men who have learned politics in caucuses. The people will come to the front, and if not, as they hope, through present Republicanism, even Democracy would be easily remodeled to suit them. ***

THE CONTEST AND THE CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Although Gen. James A. Garfield's pleasant face and strong form are not seen among the delegates, as four years ago, the majority of the Republican voters of the United States whom he represented at the National Convention of 1880 are still living and will exercise their power, which is sufficient to overbalance the factions of officeholders and machine politicians that opposed his nomination.

The contest commenced prior to and carried on at the former convention will be apt to be renewed the moment Chester A. Arthur's name is brought before the convention. Who does this life-long politician represent if not the custom-house officers, the place-holders, and machine-men of the party? He does not appear as the champion of the Independent Republican voters of the United States, who are the honest and efficient candidate, for a good Government, for an impartial representative, and for a clean Administration.

A great machine once headed by Dorsey, the corruption manipulator, is still in working order aiming to keep the Government under control of a ring or combination of place-holders, many of whom have lived from the Government for one or two decades.

The majority in the last convention, which nominated Gen. James A. Garfield, were opposed to this centralized and dictatorial power in the party, and it is to be hoped that the majority in the present convention will show a like opposition by nominating James G. Blaine. The Republican party will not free the country from the grip of this combination by the nomination of a leader in the coming campaign who will take an independent position before the country, the people will disenthrall themselves by sustaining a Democratic candidate for the Presidency who will.

For the last sixteen years it has not been the bulk of the Republican voters in the United States who have been represented in the Government and controlled the nominations, but a faction in the party made up of those who are in office or run the machine.

A change is needed, and this can only be brought about by the party throwing off the shackels of this clique and independently nominating a man of their own selection who will represent the great mass of the people.

If this is not done it will pass, by virtue of the power existing in the majority of the people of the control of Blaine, into the hands of the Democratic party after a vigorous contest—should they be wise enough to select a popular candidate.

The writer, although not a politician or place-hunter or manipulator of caucuses and conventions, has been a careful and widewake spectator of the passing political events of the Nation during the last twenty years. Through Lincoln's, Johnson's, Grant's, Hayes', Garfield's, and Arthur's Administrations he has watched at a distance the effects of their actions.

Lincoln's was a strong, aggressive Government, with a high moral note sim, fearlessly carrying out a great principle; Johnson's, an unreliable Administration; Grant's, a military, arbitrary rule, tending to the accumulation of power in the hands of a combination that has held it ever since; Hayes', a weak, inefficient effort to do right without the power to accomplish any marked achievement; Garfield's, a vigorous attempt to act independent of rings and for the people's good, cut short by the fool assasin's bullet; Arthur's, a passive rule without the display of any great force of character or any fixed aim except to conciliate friends and foes of the Administration to represented in order to pave the way for the nomination of the present convention.

What we had under Lincoln and would have had under Gen. Garfield, if permitted to live, we need in the future—a strong, independent Administration of the powers of Government, looking to the welfare of the entire people, free from all sectional or petty party preferences, with a determination to rule this country and carry out the laws in defiance of the world. The people make the laws, but when once made they should expect to have them executed and enforced with the vigor of a firm Government, be it monarchical or democratic. Morgan, and other combinations hostile to the Government, should expect no more tolerance under our form than any other form of government. A government to live must enforce obedience. It is a mistake to suppose that we have not the right to violate laws under a democracy with greater impunity than under a monarchy. Violence, mob-rule, Mormonism, terrorism, gigantic financial frauds, and other glaring public evils against the laws of the land must be put down by the strong arm of a just and just Government, and encroachments of other nations upon our continental rights stopped. To do this, however, a strong, independent statesman like James G. Blaine has shown himself to be must be at the head of this grand Government, and when such a man is placed before the people they will elect him.

B. A. ULRICH.

BLAINE'S POLICY OF PROGRESS.

CHICAGO, June 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.] I do not know how it may be with the majority of the community, but for myself I must confess that I am heartily tired of seeing mediocrities in the Presidential chair. What we want, in my opinion, for the helmsman of this ship of State is a man of experience in years and statesmanship, and with some ideas on some subject definit enough to be called a policy.

Now, so far as any intimation is given by any one of the candidates for this high office of President, Blaine seems to be the only man who has ever given a slightest idea of any definit ideas on any subject pertaining to the administration of our National affairs. He seems to have something like a policy, and what is that policy? It is to use the influence of the Government in advancing the material interests of the country at large in developing of its trade and the building of this Nation in its proper position by securing its participation in the commerce of the world, and an outlet for the abundant products of our looms and workshops. It is a shame that the United States, a country having a first rank among the nations of the earth, and destined, as very many believe, naturally to hold the first place as well, and whose commodities furnish the great bulk of the commerce of the Atlantic Ocean, is yet without any share in its transportation to the ports of the world. Everything of that sort must be done by foreigners, and thus we are miserably handicapped by committing to them our methods of communication with the outside world. There are scores if not hundreds of articles now that we can produce better in quality and cheaper in price than any other nation, and it is a damaging fact that in order to reach what few customers we have in the world at large, and off of the greater commercial routes, we are obliged to resort to foreign shipping, and find through their agency and the great marts of London and Liverpool our only means of communication by which we can obtain access to them. This was not always so, and should not be so now. The successful merchant of the present day attains that position only by aggressive measures and by forcing trade, and not only tries to furnish his wares at the lowest prices, but also seeks to it that every facility is assured for ready and prompt delivery of purchased goods. And as with individuals so with nations. It will not do to maintain an air of careless indifference while others are pressing forward to seize the golden prize and are deeply in earnest in their purpose to do so. England has always been eminently aggressive in endeavoring to reach with her trade the remotest points of the earth. And what is the result? She has virtually a monopoly of the ocean! Does she fear the chances of an imbroglio with other nations in the prosecution of this friendly rivalry? And yet there are thousands of old, mumbling conservatives and fossils who see a hobgoblin in every shadow, and take it as a foregone conclusion that in endeavoring to enlarge the scope of our trade we must necessarily come in collision with other Powers engaged in the same pursuit, and that a rupture must be the necessary consequence. A shame on such childish timidity! To be aggressive is not necessarily to be warlike. This Nation, as a matter of fact, seeks for peace always, but it well knows that if called upon no nation can better carry a war to a successful conclusion. Now supremacy or a fair share in the participation of foreign commerce can be reached by effort; by all means let us make that effort, or at least head in that direction by putting the only man who seems to have a definit purpose pointing to such a result in charge of our Government, and have done with these unworthy fears and scarecrows which exist only in the brains of the overcautious, and are unworthy of any one born a citizen of this Republic. Mr. Blaine, by his avowed opinions and his published articles, announces his views in this respect in the most unequivocal manner. He is decidedly in favor of securing to this country the share in the world's traffic to which she is fairly entitled by her resources, power, and position; and has faith enough to put forth some vigorous efforts to secure that most desirable result. In the present condition of the languishing trade of this country the election of such a man is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," and we must determine in our own minds whether we will range ourselves with those who look upon a Presidential contest as a strife only for power and place, or with those to whom the leading and best interests of the country are of more value than the whole host of officeholders and officeseekers who seek nothing but selfish ends. There must be "something rotten in the State of Denmark," or in any State, if its citizens are so inert and sapine as to let those who are governed only by hopes of personal advancement lord it over those who have no desire to gratify and no interests to serve beyond those which inure to the inhabitants of the entire land. Let us then have done with such candidates as are competent only to draw their salaries, enjoy the dignity and consideration to which their position would seem to entitle them in the eyes of the world, and sum up the story of all their services in office by doing nothing. Let us have a man of experience, a man of action, and a man with something like a policy; and then we may look for better results in the future. AN OLD SETTLER.

A WORD TO THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You know the vital necessity of nominating a man who can be elected. If you will canvass the lists and weigh carefully the political status of all the States you cannot miss the conclusion that Blaine is the only man among all the candidates who can surely win the race. The Pacific States will vote for no other man in the list, many more are solid for him, and it is firmly believed that he can be elected even without the vote of New York. But he can carry that beyond a question. Now, with all these facts, will the South hazard the loss of the election? Not more than one or two of these States can possibly be carried; and do not you, gentlemen, Republicans of the South, recoil from seeing the country in the hands of your lifelong and implacable enemies? How would the colored people relish such a result? Do you not know that President Arthur and all the other candidates, Blaine only excepted, favor the flooding of the South with Chinese coolies, who would drive you out of every field of profitable industry? I beg the Southern delegates, one and all, to carefully and candidly look the subject, and they will give all their influence and strength to nominate the only candidate who can surely be elected—James G. Blaine.

B.

A LIE ABOUT BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Translated from the Chicago *Freie Presse*.]—Being an independent German newspaper the *Freie Presse* does not need to concern itself in advocating or opposing any candidate. But we have freely spoken our views regarding the different aspirants to the Presidency, and here state why we are opposed to certain ones. It is only exceptionally that we have paid any attention to campaign lies. Among these is the assertion that Blaine hates the Germans, and if we take any notice of this story it is simply because it shows how unscrupulous or do not consider Blaine the strongest Republican candidate for the Presidency, but that is no reason why he should be painted as the possessor of every bad quality. Blaine gave his eldest son Walker an education which embraced so thorough a knowledge of German that the young man was able to take charge of the Steuben party, none of whom understood English. The Von Steubens were so delighted with Mr. James G. Blaine that the present Maj. von Steuben christened one of his sons Blaine von Steuben. Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the Germans shows that he does not "hate them," though perhaps he has among his adherents some who are unfriendly to them. Know-Nothings of this kind are found everywhere, even among the German newspaper editors, who, when they are drunk, speak of their own countrymen as "staring barbarians."

GRASPING AT THE PRESIDENCY—CORRUPT USE OF OFFICES.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—All fair-minded men of either party are agreed that the high office of the Presidency is one that should not be striven for on personal grounds.

There is a total lack of dignity, an overweening estimate of self-importance, on the part of any man who thrusts himself forward as a claimant for such a position and uses public office to grasp it.

There is no office more exalted than that of the Presidency of the United States. It is an office that belongs to the people. They alone have the right to determine who its occupant shall be.

But as we well know the arts of unscrupulous demagogs often prevail, and the desire of the people is set at naught.

Our conventions are packed in the interest of ambitious men, the delegates are officeholders or hired tools whose pay has been fixed by their managers in advance. They have no more liberty of action than puppets at a show.

What hideous mockery to pretend that a candidate thus selected is the choice of the people! The people who have not been consulted!

Two years ago, as will be remembered, the Government party forced a candidate upon the people of New York. The nomination of Mr. Folger was a triumph of art. But the actors in that tragedy soon found that it was one thing to nominate and another thing to elect. The man himself was unobjectionable, but the damnable method by which his nomination had been made was more than the natural integrity of the people could bear, and, with a millstone about his neck, Mr. Folger was cast into the sea.

One would suppose that so signal a lesson would be heeded, but there are men to whom experience teaches nothing. That similar causes produce similar effects is an axiom they never learn.

The same method that proved so disastrous then is being tried again, and if successful who can doubt that a second inundation will set in?

It is a foregone conclusion that the Democratic party will put at the head of its ticket its strongest man. Who that man is is pretty well settled in every mind. Let Mr. Tilden speak one word of assent and his nomination on the first ballot will be assured. But that word he has not spoken. The office must seek the man, and beyond any question he is the man that will be sought.

A nomination thus made will commend its method at least to the good sense of the American people, whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the man or his principles.

So far as the people are Democratic Mr. Tilden will be the honest and unanimous first choice of the Democrats, and as such will, even if defeated, be entitled to respect. But if Mr. Arthur should receive the Republican nomination can as much be truthfully said? If nominated at all, to whom and to what influences will he owe his nomination? The votes of 150 officeholding delegates may have a gratuitous, but at the same time will have a suspicious, look. They will count as well as the votes of those who have no office, but have only been promised one! The method cannot be approved. It should be universally condemned.

The greatest philosopher of modern times, on a recent visit to America, said that in this country power was gradually passing from the many to the few!

Who that has noted the signs of the times can deny that in this Mr. Spencer spoke what is true?

It is indeed a ghastly fact!

The men who make a trade of politics, and not the people, rule this country! The people have only to vote as their masters tell them—for this is demagogy par chat! In this matter one party is as much at fault as the other—machine politicians have to an alarming extent the control of both.

There is one evil that stands out so prominently that it should be forever crushed beneath the weight of public opinion. *The President of the United States should be deprived of all power to secure his own renomination! No Federal officeholder should be allowed to have a seat in any National Convention!*

It is the people who should say by whom their offices should be filled. The Presidency belongs to the people and not to the President, and he should have no means to perpetuate his reign. This is a Republic, not a monarchy.

J. ESAIAS WARREN.

"BLAINE AND VICTORY," OR ——

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Should the Southern delegates, aided by a small and envious minority from the North, succeed once more in defeating the expressed wish of the Republican States in regard to the Presidential nominee it is certain that the days of November will indeed be "melancholy," and the delegates or officeholders of the South can have an opportunity of electing the man of their choice if they can do so by Southern votes. I have voted the Republican ticket for twenty-seven years. I voted for Hayes and Garfield with reluctance, not because of any unfitness on their part, but on account of the fact that I knew that the choice of the great popular heart was, as it is today, strongly beating for James G. Blaine. There is not only danger but absolute ruin in defying this desire. When such men as Senators Conger and Palmer, of Michigan, come here to defeat the well-known wishes of their State, which they both know is strongly for Blaine; when Rhode Island Senators turn and defy the wishes of Blaine who gave them prestige and renown; when some of the men who claim to represent the glorious Old Badger State turn and attempt to stab and betray her honor it is time to say to these fine gentlemen and all others who are attempting to defeat the expressed will of this great North land, whose people have so long waited for Blaine, that unless he is nominated we shall throw the responsibility for the consequences upon you. A. A. MARTIN.

SABIN'S TREACHERY TO BLAINE.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The willful and determined course of Senator D. M. Sabin in refusing to support James G. Blaine is causing some astonishment and a great deal of indignant criticism among the Republicans of Minnesota. A brief statement of the manner in which he secured his election as a delegate to the Republican National Convention may in this connection be interesting. The facts notorious in Minnesota are: The Republican State Convention was, by a large and enthusiastic majority, in favor of James G. Blaine for President. Among Blaine's friends were many of the leaders of the party, and they insisted strenuously that only those who would be true to him and faithful in representing their sentiments should be permitted to go as delegates to Chicago. Ex-Gov. C. K. Davis was recognized as preëminently deserving of such a trust, and was therefore immediately agreed upon by the Blaine influences. Senator D. M. Sabin was very ambitious to go as a delegate. He was seriously distrusted, owing to his past political record and other circumstances indicating his tendency to support President Arthur. But in a caucus of the Blaine delegates, wherein the course to be pursued in the convention was fully mapped out, upon an exception taken by myself to Senator Sabin's election as a delegate, Capt. Henry A. Castle, now Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee—a warm and honest friend of Blaine—and who then held close personal and political relations with Senator Sabin, vouched for the fealty of the latter to the cause of the Maine statesman. Undoubtedly this statement was made in good faith and upon authority, and the result was that the delegation was unanimously consented to support Senator Sabin for a delegate. This circumstance together with the fact that Mr. Sabin was Chairman of the National Republican Committee were the reasons, and in truth the only reasons, that enabled him to secure the support of the Blaine delegates in the convention. Furthermore, in the State Convention candidates were required publicly to give assurances in open session of their loyalty to Blaine.

Senator Sabin was well advised of all these things. He accepted his election as a delegate upon those conditions plainly expressed as well as implied, and is here in the National Convention not as a supporter of Blaine, but as an intriguing and unrelenting opponent. How the people of the country, and especially of Minnesota, knowing these facts, should now and will hereafter estimate the character of D. M. Sabin and his perfidious course, it is not difficult to predict.

FRANK A. DAY.

OFFENDING THE EAGLE TO PLACATE THE OWL.

CHICAGO, June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—For the third time is James G. Blaine the choice of a majority of the Republicans living in the States which by any possibility can give their Electoral votes to the Republican nominee. Twice have the wishes of this majority been overridden in deference to the views of a minority. Is not the question whether this majority, which, unsupported by patronage, in the face of the most malignant attacks upon his character and most unsparing ridicule of his supporters for eight years, has been growing until it is today larger, more devoted and enthusiastic than ever before, will, for the third time, tamely submit to see its preferences disregarded, worthy of at least serious consideration?

The question is asked what will the minority, who prefer Edmunds, do if we nominate Blaine? Pray tell us gentlemen what will the majority do if we nominate John Doe?

In order to placate the owl let us not offend the eagle. In all organizations the majority and minority have equal rights to a hearing and consideration of their opinions, but our Government is based upon a belief in the intelligence and integrity of the people, and the minority may well consider whether they are not mistaken as to the strength and character of the man, who, under the sunlight of the most searching examination and exposure to the most virulent criticism, has all the while been growing stronger in the affections of the masses of the Republican party.

But if the devotion of the masses is of no consequence, if they are to be but hewers of wood and drawers of water, then by all means let Arthur be nominated. He has given us a good Administration—has been tried and not found wanting. Edmunds is of all persons named the most vulnerable, not that he is not a high-minded, upright man, but what will the millions who know him not and who are half-frantic upon the subject of corporate extortion and corporate rascality say to the candidacy of the man who has been an attorney for Jay Gould, for Vanderbilt, the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and who, as such attorney, has amassed a fortune?

Messrs. Curtis et al. seem to think that sentiment is to play no part in this campaign; that the party can win upon a bare presentation of dry statistics. Gentlemen, look well to what you do. A. N. WATERMAN.

TEXAS LANDS.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 4.—[Special.]—The State Land Board decided today not to allow the Capital syndicate to rent or otherwise control the Capital lands not covered by certificates for work performed and to patent land covered by certificates already issued in order to bring it under taxation. Some members of the board, believing the security given by the syndicate a bond for title, were in favor of permitting them to take up the entire 3,000,000 acres and pay taxes on it, but a majority, including the State's Attorney-General, decided differently. School and university land-leases for May exceed 150,000 acres at the maximum annual rental of 50 cents an acre. Sales to actual settlers were 10,000 acres, the maximum price being $10 an acre.

CADET TARGET PRACTICE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—The cadets today practiced target-shooting from the frigate Wyoming. Cadet Taylor stands No. 1 in the first class next year. The other star members are Diffenbach, Fenton, and Chase. Frederick N. Kress is the only star member of the second class.

LAKE MARINE.

Business-Men Interested in Lake Commerce in Favor of Leaving the Bridge Ordinance Alone.

Grain-Vessels in Good Demand at Unchanged Rates—A Collision on the Lakes—General Nautical Events.

CHICAGO BRIDGES.

HOW THEY AFFECT LAKE COMMERCE.

The introduction of an amendment to the ordinance regulating the opening and closing of bridges into the City Council Monday night has occasioned considerable unfavorable comment in marine circles. Under the present rule a bridge can be swung for ten minutes to admit the passage of vessels, when it must be closed for an equal period to accommodate land travel. The proposed amendment extends the period for keeping a bridge closed to twenty minutes, but the length of time it may be kept open remains unchanged. Marine men claim that the adoption of this amendment will greatly injure their interests and the entire lake commerce of this port, as during the average fourteen hours' daylight vessels would be allowed but four hours' river navigation. A lengthy petition addressed to the Council remonstrating against the passage of the amendment was circulated yesterday, and was signed by a large number of prominent lumber-dealers and owners of mills, elevators, and dock property. The petition states that in the event of such a rule being established, and the time of opening and closing of bridges left to the will and discretion of bridgetenders, it will be impossible at times for a vessel or steamer to reach its dock the same day it arrives in port, which will add greatly to the cost of trading at this port, as compared with other lake ports. It also cites the fact that during the season of navigation last year the aggregate number of lake arrivals at Chicago was 11,305, an average of over sixty-three arrivals daily. Each vessel was towed in and out, making double the number for which bridges were opened. In conclusion the petition reads: "Under the proposed ordinance each vessel is liable to be detained twenty minutes at each bridge, which would simply result in removing the vessel business to other cities where such business is liberally encouraged. Grain, to a large extent, can be shipped from Milwaukee, and lumber, coal and salt to South Chicago, at no greater cost for dockage, and without this additional obstruction. This class of business is being removed from Chicago, and more than 1,000 feet of lumber docking on Stetson's slip lies vacant from the removal of its former occupants to South Chicago since April 1. Under the present rule of two full hours for the bridges to remain closed, and the present ten-minute rule, the business of the city is provided for. If the bridges are closed for a longer time during business hours it must result in great injury to the dock and elevator property of Chicago, which not only employs a great number of men, but adds greatly to the tax collected by the city, a fact that will be demonstrated when the business is driven away to other ports."

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

There was considerable activity in the grain freight market yesterday, shippers being anxious to secure tonnage in time to save elevator storage. There was not enough spot room to supply the demand. Carriers endeavored to take advantage of this fact and secure an advance in rates, but were unsuccessful. There was little or no inquiry for vessels to load today. Rates remained unchanged on a basis of 1¼ cents for corn and 1¾ cents for wheat to Buffalo. Through rates to New York were quoted at 5 cents for corn and 5½ cents for wheat. The engagements were as follows:

To Buffalo.	*No. bu.*
Propeller Fred Mercur, corn	55,000
Propeller B. W. Blanchard, wheat	16,000
Propeller B. W. Blanchard, oats	16,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Comanche, wheat	21,000
Schooner W. I. Preston, corn	18,000
Schooner John Magee, corn	22,000
Total	157,000

ORE.

There was a moderate inquiry for ore-vessels at 90 cents per ton from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports. The schooner Jennie Mathews was chartered to carry pig-iron from Elk Rapids to Cleveland.

COAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—[Special.]—There was unusual activity in coal freights, the amount of tonnage engaged exceeding that of any previous day this season. There was no change in rates, although there had been an upward tendency caused by the fact that shippers are paying 85 cents from Ashtabula to Chicago. Nine of the vessels chartered came from Ashtabula and Cleveland, seven of these loading for Milwaukee. It is impossible to get carboss at Ashtabula for Milwaukee, and vessels running in the ore-trade will not carry coal to Chicago if they can help it. This explains the coming here of vessels from the ore ports and accepting a lower rate of freight. Engagements: For Milwaukee, Steamers Babe Richards, T. W. Palmer, S. Chamberlain; schooners Moonlight, Grace Murray, Osborita, E. L. Cohen, John Martin, coal at 80 cents; for Chicago—Steamers Cuba, Argonsaut, William Edwards; schooners Golden Age, Charles Foster, M. W. Page, coal at 80 cents; schooner C. Donaldson, coal from Erie at 80 cents; for Racine—Schooner May Richards, coal at 90 cents; for Duluth—Steamer Pacific, schooners Commodore, Groton, Peck, coal from Toledo at 85 cents; for Sandusky—Steamer Empire, schooners A. H. Moss, S. T. Atwater, coal at 40 cents.

Canal freights suffered a decline of ¼ cent. Very light shipments were made at 3¼ cents on wheat, the rate on corn being 3¼ cents, and on oats 2¾ cents.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

MONTREAL, Que., June 4.—[Special.]—Some of the grain merchants complain that since the announcement of the reduction in canal tolls Montreal steamship agents have advanced freight rates just double the rate from New York to Liverpool. The agent of one of the steamship lines, on being interviewed, states that ocean rates were a little stiffer because this was the first day for some time that any local business had offered, but said they had not been practically advanced. "I have had," said a gentleman, "a good deal of tonnage to dispose of yesterday and today. All I could get for it was 1s 6d to Liverpool."

CAPT. JOHN STEWART.

SAILING DOWN THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Capt. John Stewart, an old lake navigator, but long since retired from active service, received a bad fall a few days ago and fractured his right leg. Arrangements were made yesterday for his care and treatment with the Little Sisters of the Poor. Twenty-five years ago Capt. Stewart sailed the brigantine Oleander, which was engaged in the Grand River lumber trade, and was well known all over the lakes. At the time of the big fire and for several years after he was Harbor Master at this port, but for the last ten years he has been living in retirement, almost a confirmed invalid, and is now nearing the haven of rest. His family reside in Chicago.

MARINE MISHAPS.

ANOTHER LAKE COLLISION.

Advices from Bailey's Harbor state that the steamer Duncan City, of Chicago, collided with an unknown vessel off that port at an early hour Monday morning, during a dense fog. The Duncan City had her side stove in and a portion of her rigging carried away. She is owned by Capt. William Parker, her commander, and is insured.

THE MONITOR RELEASED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—The wrecked schooner Monitor has been released from the Manitou, where she went ashore last fall, and is on her way to this port to go into dry-dock. The wrecking tug Leviathan left for Lake Superior today.

A STEAMER BURNED.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., June 4.—[Special.]—The steam ferryboat Prince Edward was burned to the water's edge last night as she lay at her wharf, the hull sinking this morning. Loss about $10,000. Insured for $5,000.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller J. L. Hurd. Cleared—Propeller Hurd and City of Traverse for Chicago.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller R. C. Britain; schooners Ella Ellenwood, H. B. King, Maggie Thompson, Petrel. All the above cleared. Weather pleasant; wind south, light.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers F. & P. M. No. 2, City of Ludington; tug G. W. Brockaway and tow. Cleared—Propellers F. & P. M. No. 2, City of Ludington; schooners Mary E. Cook, A. J. Mowry.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Massachusetts, Leland, Raleigh, Maine; schooners J. T. Mott, Lucerne, Metacomet. Sailed—Steamers Jay Gould, Columbia, Merrimac, Maine; schooners J. T. Mott, George, A. B. Norris, Comrade, H. W. Gage, Wayne, Ed Kelly. Wind south.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooners David Macy, Active, C. O. D., City of Grand Haven. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propeller Michigan; schooners Active, David Tracy, Driver.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propellers J. M. Almendinger, Fayette; schooners Minerva, White Cloud, Persia, Jason, Parker, Kate Lyons, Rouse Simmons. Departures—Propeller Almendinger; schooners Minerva, White Cloud, Persia, Schoharie, Kate Lyons, Rouse Simmons.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 1, City of Ludington; propeller Hilton, J. E. Seymour, Jr., A. H. Colburn, A. Torrent, J. H. Shrigley; schooners Lyman Davis, L. A. Simpson. Sailed—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 1, City of Ludington; propellers Hilton, George Burnham, Maggie Marshall.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Fleetwing, Wisconsin. Sailed—Schooners J. Duvall, Barney's Pier; Petrel, White Lake; Oscar Newhouse, Frankfort; Jessie Winter, Ludington; Mary, White Lake; Byron, West Harbor; Clara, Interlington; Sloop Clara, Muskegon; scows Nellie Church, Frankfort; Silver Cloud, Ludington; E. A. Johnson, West Haven; schooner Coaster, North Bay, to get a load of chair stuff from the schooner Gipsey, wrecked this spring. Wind light, south, weather clear.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Minneapolis, E. M. Forbes and consort, Tempest and barges, Henry May and barge, Hercules and consort, S. C. Hall and barge; schooners Mercutio, Moreau, Fellowcraft. Passed down—Propellers Mackinaw and barge, F. Chamberlin and barges, William Edwards and schooners Golden Age, M. W. Page, Charles Foster. Passed up today—Propellers Kirkwood, R. A. Porter, Fountain City, Acadia, Clarion, Glasgow, and barges, D. C. Dickenson and barges; schooners N. G. West, Aconitus. Down—Propellers Point Abino, Portage, Keystone and consort, Farewell and consorts, Egyptian and consort; schooner Consuelo. Wind southwest, light; weather clear.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Departed—Steam-barge Burlington; schooners Church, Mary B. Hale, H. G. Keating, Parsons, Red White and Blue, Colworth, Ada Medora. Passed up—Schooner C. H. Burton. Arrived—Tug Kate Williams. Six vessels passed down. Weather smoky; west wind, light. The Gospel ship Glad Tidings is fitting out.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—The tug Champion with four vessels in tow passed down at 10 o'clock last night. Passed down today—Schooner Henry C. Richards, 8 a. m.; schooners S. J. Tilden, Pulaski, and Lottie Wolf, 11 a. m. Passed up—Propeller Lehigh, 6:30 a. m.; steam-barge Spencer Smith, Nelson, Genoa, and Chester B. Jones, 8:15 a. m.; schooner George Steele, 1:30 p. m.; schooner Brownbridge, 3 p. m.; schooner Rising Star, 6:40 p. m. Weather clear and warm; wind west, gentle.

LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Badger State, Duluth, wheat, flour; Wallula, Duluth, wheat; Arizona, Duluth, flour, etc.; Lycoming, Chicago, flour, etc.; Stark, Duluth, flour, etc.; H. E. Packer, Chicago, light; Tacoma, Chicago, oats; Wissahickon, Chicago, flour, etc.; Cuba, Chicago, corn; schooner Parks, Duluth, wheat. Cleared—Propellers George Thope, Duluth, light; India, Duluth, sundries; Waverly, Chicago, sundries; Oregon, L'Anse, light; Boston, Chicago, 1,650 tons coal; Tacoma, Chicago, 2,650 tons coal; H. E. Packer, Chicago, 1,600 tons coal; Juniata, Chicago, 1,693 tons coal; schooner Niagara, Duluth, 1,500 tons coal.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

DULUTH, Minn., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers City of Fremont, St. Louis, Monroe; barge Queen of the West, schooner Cyclone. Cleared—Propellers St. Louis, R. G. Stewart.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—W. L. Wetmore, with Brunette, Ohio, with Chas. M. Ryan. Cleared—Forest City, with H. H. Brown; Chas. Kershaw, Goshawk. Passed up—City of Duluth. Passed down—Idaho, Toledo.

LAKE HURON.

SARNIA, Ont., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamer Ontario, from Duluth, flour and passengers. Sailed—Steamer Quebec, for Duluth, passengers and freight.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propeller Oceola, loading sash for Duluth; barge Farewell. Cleared—Steam-barge Bay City. In port—Steam-barge Colwell, bound for Chicago, awaiting barge Fanny Nicl, which will be loaded tomorrow; Farewell, loading cedar ties for Chicago.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 4.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Canada, Duluth to Montreal, general cargo; steam-barge Clinton and consort, Duluth to Kingston,

Unequaled Telegraphic Service

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Public Notice to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS, FUEL & LIGHT CO., CHICAGO, Ill.

Public notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Co., of Chicago, Ill., that a special meeting of said company will be held at its office at 96 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Tuesday, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, solely for the purpose of reconsidering and voting upon a proposition to increase the number of Directors of said company from five (5) to eleven (11) members.

JOHN R. HOXIE, Pres.
W. H. RYDER, Sec.

Dated May 8, 1884. Majority of the Directors.

POISONED AT SUPPER.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 4.—[Special.]—Last night Robert McCord, a negro, his 5-year-old son, and a man named Harris sat down to supper, and soon all three were seized with convulsions. McCord swallowed a large quantity of grease with beneficial effect, but Harris, after suffering intensely, died this morning. The lad's recovery is doubtful. McCord today swore out a warrant for the arrest of the negro cook, charging him with the crime. He alleges that his wife was implicated in the attempt.

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Fairly Strong, but with Weak Spots.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Higher, but Grain Closed Easier.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 4.	May 28.
New York	$115,263,597	$ 98,944,710
Boston	8,993,751	8,819,199
Chicago	6,818,000	6,393,000
Philadelphia	9,347,324	9,271,719
St. Louis	2,393,746	2,060,939
Baltimore	1,990,968	1,918,907
New Orleans	885,372	890,645
Totals	$145,593,357	$129,976,795

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c premium.
Boston, par to 10c premium.
Cincinnati, 75c premium.
New Orleans, $1.75 to $2.00 premium.

There was too much politics in the air to admit of any considerable amount of business yesterday, and the transactions were insignificant. The people in the banks were largely persons from out of town admiring Chicago's facilities for financial operations. The demand for money was small, but there was a little more disposition on the part of the banks to lend to outsiders. The rates were unchanged at 6@7 for ordinary call and time loans. The movement of currency to the country was moderate. Eastern exchange was quoted at par in the forenoon and 25c discount per $1,000 in the afternoon. The sales were not large. The supply of foreign bills was small and prices were higher. The posted rates were 485 for sixty days bankers' and 487 for demand, the actual rates being 484@486. Commercial sixty days sold at 482@483¼. There was very little trading in investment securities. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $1,000 City 7s of 1890 at 123, $1,000 Iowa Division 4s at 90¾, $1,000 at 91, and $5,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93¼. Interest in the New York stock market was below par. Opinions are not very pronounced in either direction, and most operators act with extreme caution. While it is generally thought that the best securities are cheap, it is also believed that the recent advance has been too rapid to last.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—[Special.]—There was a good deal of indecision about opening prices, and if the bears had been called upon to vote they would have declared them suspiciously weak. About midday a general rally set in and quotations were marked up to the highest points of the day. These points were from ¼ to 2 per cent above those of yesterday's closing, and had the bulls held their grip today's finish would have shown a considerable advance. Unfortunately they failed to do so. Shortly after midday prices began to sag, and before gong-sound, at 3 o'clock, nearly all the advance of the day was lost. Final quotations as a whole were neither better nor worse than opening ones. It is the general belief that we have seen the last of bank robberies, stock fraudulencies, and individual liquidation. While it is admitted that there may be many drawbacks yet to be encountered, there still exist excellent reasons why stock values should slowly but surely work up to a higher standard of values. If this impression be correct, the purchase of stock whenever the market looks weak would seem to promise a better profit than to sell them short when the market looks stormy. So far as today's changes went they were unworthy of consideration.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last June 4	Last June 3
Can. Pacific	1,600	45	44½	45	45
Canada Southern	1,600	59¾	58¾	59¾	60¾
Central Pacific	61	48	47¾	48	48¼
C., B. & Q.	607	118	117¾	118¼	118¼
C., C., C. & I.	940	49	48	48	48
Del. & Rio G.	900	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
D., L. & W.	31,100	103¾	102¾	103¾	102¾
Erie	2,000	24	23¾	23¾	24
Lake Shore	1,000	74¾	74	74¾	74¾
Illinois Central	300	118¾	118¼	118¾	118¾
Jersey Central	900	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Kan. & Tex.	1,400	16¾	16	16	16¾
Lake Shore	1,000	104¾	103¾	104¾	104¾
Louis. & N.	18,900	34¾	33¾	34	34
Manhattan				53	
Met. El. bonds		101¾	80	101¾	101¾
Mo. Pacific	21,600	83¾	82¾	83¾	83¾
N. Y. Central	2,500	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	37	37	37	37
N. Y., L. E. & W. pfd.	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Northern Pacific	700	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Do pfd.	5,124	49¾	48¾	49	49¾
Northwestern	14,700	103	101½	102¾	101¾
Ohio Central	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ont. & West.	300	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
O., Transcon.	1,600	41¾	40¾	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail	1,900	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¾
P., C. & St. L.	1,287	102	100	102	102
Peoria, D. & E.	600	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	22,400	25¾	25¼	25¾	24
Roch. & Pitts.	1,725	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Rock Island	400	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	38,400	73¾	71¾	73¾	74¾
Do pfd.	300	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul & O.	2,200	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.	1,125	85¾	85¾	85¾	85
St. P., M. & M.	600	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul & S. C.	8,200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Union Pacific	45,350	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
Wabash pfd.	400	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
W. Shore bonds		47¾	47	47¾	47¾
Western Union	15,400	69¾	68¾	69¾	69¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	102
American	140	United States	50

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

2 per cent bonds	100½	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	110
United States 4½s	111¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	43¾
United States new 4s	120½	do. R. R. bonds	23¾
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pacific first	119½
Central Pacific firsts	111¾	do. land grant	109¾
Erie seconds	104	do. sinking funds	107¾
Leh. & Wilks (offered)	102		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	79¾	Tennessee 6s, new	39¾
Missouri 6s	102	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe.	103	Va. con. ex-m. cp.	37
Tennessee 5s, old	39¾	do deferred	5

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s regd	119¾	300 O N Y W S & B 1st	40¾
5000 U S 4s coup	119¾	60000 do	41¾
50.0 N Y & P 1st	105	15000 do	41¾
3000 B C R & N 1st	101	3000 N Y W S & B reg	41¾
15000 C & O cv	53	3000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	59¾
2000 C & Ol—Series B	103¾	3.0.0 do	60
21000 C B & Q 7s	123	15000 do	60¼
1000 Can So 1st gtd	106	5000 do	60¼
1000 E Tenn 1st	98	10000 do	60¼
4000 do	96¾	5000 do	60¼
1000 E Tenn inc	25	25000 do	60¼
1000 do	26	5000 do	60¼
1000 Kyle 7s cons gold	112	5000 do	60¼
1000 Harlem 1st coup	129½	10000 do	60¼
9000 L S 1st coup	124¾	15000 do	60¼
10000 Mutual U Tel 6s	85	5000 do	60¼
2000 do	86¾	5000 do	60¼
2000 do	87	5000 do	60¼
2000 do	86¾	5000 do	60¼
4000 N Orleans P 1st	60	10000 do	60¼
1000 M & St P cons	125	15000 do	60¼
1000 M & St P 1st—C & P	111¾	25000 do	60¼
1000 M & St P 1st—W & M	107	5000 do	60¼
5000 M & St P 1st—W & M	95¾	5000 do	60¼
7000 M K & T gen 6s	71¾	10000 do	60¼
20000 M K & T 2d inc	40¾	30000 do	60¼
3000 N Y & N E 1st	104	15000 do	60¼
50.00 do	103¾	25000 do	60¼

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s regd	119¾	300 O N Y W S & B 1st	40¾
5000 U S 4s coup	119¾	60000 do	41¾
50.0 N Y & P 1st	105	15000 do	41¾
3000 B C R & N 1st	101	3000 N Y W S & B reg	41¾
15000 C & O cv	53	3000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	59¾
2000 C & Ol—Series B	103¾	3.0.0 do	60
21000 C B & Q 7s	123	15000 do	60¼
1000 Can So 1st gtd	106	5000 do	60¼
1000 E Tenn 1st	98	10000 do	60¼
4000 do	96¾	5000 do	60¼
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1000 M & St P 1st—C & P	111¾	25000 do	60¼
1000 M & St P 1st—W & M	107	5000 do	60¼
5000 M & St P 1st—W & M	95¾	5000 do	60¼
7000 M K & T gen 6s	71¾	10000 do	60¼
20000 M K & T 2d inc	40¾	30000 do	60¼
3000 N Y & N E 1st	104	15000 do	60¼
50.00 do	103¾	25000 do	60¼

3 P. M. TO 4 P. M.

10000 U S 4s regd	119¾	300 O N Y W S & B 1st	40¾
5000 U S 4s coup	119¾	60000 do	41¾
50.0 N Y & P 1st	105	15000 do	41¾
3000 B C R & N 1st	101	3000 N Y W S & B reg	41¾
15000 C & O cv	53	3000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	59¾
2000 C & Ol—Series B	103¾	3.0.0 do	60
21000 C B & Q 7s	123	15000 do	60¼
1000 Can So 1st gtd	106	5000 do	60¼
1000 E Tenn 1st	98	10000 do	60¼
4000 do	96¾	5000 do	60¼
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2000 do	87	5000 do	60¼
2000 do	86¾	5000 do	60¼
4000 N Orleans P 1st	60	10000 do	60¼
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1000 M & St P 1st—C & P	111¾	25000 do	60¼
1000 M & St P 1st—W & M	107	5000 do	60¼
5000 M & St P 1st—W & M	95¾	5000 do	60¼
7000 M K & T gen 6s	71¾	10000 do	60¼
20000 M K & T 2d inc	40¾	30000 do	60¼
3000 N Y & N E 1st	104	15000 do	60¼
50.00 do	103¾	25000 do	60¼

NEW YORK, June 4.—Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 484¼; do demand, 486¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—[Special.]—At the clearing-house the rate for balances between the banks declined to 4½@5 per cent, most of the loans being made at the latter quotation. New York funds sold at from par to 10c per $1,000 premium. The gross exchanges were $8,985,751 and the balances $1,162,291. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First	High.	Low.	Last.
First board—					
Bost. & Lo.	25	84½	84½	84½	84½
Bost. & W. Power	30	15½	15½	15½	15½
Hell Tel	25	185	185	185	185
Mex. Tel	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Atchison	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
C. B. & Q.	50	118	118	118	118
Mex. Cent.	200	6	6	6	6
Pac. Pac.	100	44	44	44	44¼
N. E. R. & O.	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Cal. & H. mining	10	155	155	155	155
Second board—					
Bell Tel	25	183	183	183	183
New England	30	31	31	31	31
Erie	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Atchison	850	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
E. & A. (ex. div.)	20	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
Mex. Cent.	900	6	6	6	6
Union Pacific	150	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Cal. & H. mining	10	155	155	155	155
Huron	10	15	15	15	15

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$600 K C S & M 6s	91	1000 N Y & N E 7s	99
15000 Mexican 7s	80¾	3000 U P 8s	105

SECOND BOARD.

5000 L R & Ft S 7s	94	8000 Mex Cent 7s	80¾
3000 Atchison 7s	105¾	6000 N Mex & So P 7s	116
1000 Eastern 6s	110¾	5000 Rutland 6s	103
10000 Mex Cent 7s	80¾	1000 K C St J & C B 7s	114
10000 do	80¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,247,854; balances, $1,123,841. Money 6. Reading and Northern Pacific preferred loaning at 1-32@1-64. The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	55¼	55¾
Reading	19¾	19¾
Northern Pacific	21¾	22
Northern Pacific preferred	40	40¾
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	42
N. Y. & P.	5¾	6¼
Jersey Central	56¾	57
O. T.	14¾	15¾
Reading general 8s	74	74

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 4.—[Special.]—New York exchange is still selling at top figures—viz.: 75 cents premium between banks, $1.00 over the counter. Currency has been shipped every day this week.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 4.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 4—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 15-16, ex-interest.

Consols, account, 100 1-16 ex-interest.

United States 4½s, 114½; United States 4s, 124.

LONDON, June 3—5 p. m.—St. Paul, 76½; Canadian Pacific, 46¾; Illinois Central, 121½; Pennsylvania Central, 57; New York Central, 108¼; Erie, 15⅜; Erie seconds, 99; Reading, 12⅜.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £100,000, all for shipment to New York.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes, 78f 80c.

BERLIN, June 4.—Specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has increased 1,503,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—In mining shares there was moderate activity, with prices steady.

Homestake		Quicksilver pref.	22
Ontario	194	Sutro	11
Quicksilver	4		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	1¼	Pewabic	1
Calumet & H	150	Quincy	37
Franklin	7		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 4.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Ala.	$1.87½	Hale & Norcross	$1.75
Best & Belcher	1.87½	Mexican	1.50
Bodie Consolidated	3.87½	Navajo	3.25
California	1.00	Ophir	1.12½
Choller	1.50	Potosi	60
Con. Pacific	25	Savage	70
Consolidated Va	2.00	Sierra Nevada	85
Crown Point	1.25	Union Con	1.37½
Eureka Con	2.62½	Utah	75
Gould & Curry	1.12½	Yellow Jacket	1.13

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were slow yesterday and averaged higher, though they could scarcely be called strong. There was a general disposition early in the day to look for higher prices and little stuff for sale, but as the day wore on sellers were more free, and the early advance was lost in grain, while provisions continued firm. The trading was mostly local, and not very much of that, the convention being a reason for paying little attention to produce.

Provisions were dull and higher in sympathy with hogs at the Stock-Yards. At the opening there was a fair demand for lard, and a good deal of trading in the article at 48.15@48.25 for August. It closed at the outside, being 2½@7½c above the latest price of Tuesday. Besides that very little was done in anything. Pork opened at $19.10 for July (an advance of 10c), with August at $18.90, but both advanced later to $19.25, with June at the same price. Ribs were quiet, but advanced 10c, to $8.50 for August. There was a good cash demand for meats, 3 carloads were sold to go to Cincinnati, and Indianapolis and St. Louis were reported to be nearly bare of stock. Hams sold at 11¾c, being ¾c higher than a few days ago, and beef hams took a sharp jump of $1.50, selling (3 cars) at $26.50.

Flour was dull and unchanged, with no features to describe.

Wheat was moderately active and stronger. It advanced ¾c, to 90¾c for July, but closed the same as Tuesday, at 89¾c. There was little on sale early, and some New York buying orders on the understanding that Walker's statement will show a decrease of over 1,000,000 bu in the visible supply during last week, while it was also reported that the British imports plus the farmers' deliveries for last week were about 1,000,000 bu less than the current consumption. In addition to this crop disaster in Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky was reported by several telegrams. Spence bought 500,000 bu, but laid it down again afterwards, as it was found that there were free sellers at 90¾c or over, and William Young sold a big lot on the way down. It was estimated that about 3,500,000 bu were sold for July, but a part of this was by men who bought equal quantities for September, Jones changing a great deal. The result was a widening of the premiums on futures, September selling to 2¼c above July. In the afternoon Young sold one lot of 200,000 bu to Lindblom at 90¾c for July. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 97¼@97¾c, and No. 2 Minnesota at 92¾c. Other grades were nominally unchanged.

Corn was quiet and stronger. It advanced ¾c early, to 56¾c for July, on account of a brisk demand for June, probably by shippers, while our receipts were smaller and with a poor percentage of contract grades. When the June demand ceased the market for next month fell back to 56c, with liberal selling by Jones, reacted to 56¾c, and closed with sellers at that figure, and August at 10@11c premium. Cash No. 2 sold at 54¼@54¾c, with rejected in store at 46¾c, and special bin ditto at 48@50c. The recent large shipments of No. 2 led some people to suspect that there may be a "hen on," but that is not necessarily a speculative one here. The continued strength in England shows that the people there want our corn and are willing to pay for it. They have been bidding about 25s per quarter for it for several days past, which is a good price there considering the unusually low cost of transportation.

Oats were not very active, but the market was firm. Cash No. 2 mixed sold at 32@32¼c and futures ranged about as during Tuesday, closing ¾c higher, at 32¼c for June and 32¾c for July. No. 2 white oats were higher on the sample market, sales being made at 34@35c, while No. 2 mixed sold at 32¼@33¼c. Rye was firmer, cash No. 2 selling at 62¾c, with July at 63¼c and September (the first sale of the year) at 60c. Barley was very dull, trading being restricted to samples. Whisky was firmer at $1.13 for unfinished goods.

New York contracts yesterday for export included about 30 boat-loads of wheat, 12 of corn, and 5 of oats. Ocean freight room was reported here to be scarce. There were some export orders here for corn, and none for wheat so far as heard of.

A San Francisco telegram says: "Prospects for wheat never better. 'Larger harvest expected than ever before by fully one-half—perhaps double. Will commence harvesting in about two weeks. Cutting barley already."

The large increase in grain receipts this week suggests that even the cereals may be attracted hither by the convention. Our country visitors bring food along with them.

The Board of Trade in this city will in future deliver property on contracts between 1:15 and 1:55 p. m.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or 5c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
June	*$19.00	$19.10@19.90	$ 19.25
July	*19.00	19.10@19.35	19.25
August	*18.90	18.90@19.20	19.25

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

June	$ 8.00	$ 8.05@8.05	$ 8.05
July	8.12½	8.12½@8.20	8.17½
August	8.22½	8.22½@8.30	8.30

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ ...	@ 8.35	$ 8.25
June	8.35	8.30 @ 8.35	8.35
July	8.37½	8.32½@8.37½	8.35
August	8.37½	8.45@8.50	8.47½

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	89¾	87¼@ 89¾	87¼
June	89¾	87 @ 89¾	89¾
July	90¾	89¼@ 90¾	90¾
August	91¾	90¼@ 91¾	91¾

CORN.

No. 2	54½	54½@ 54¾	54¼
June	56¾	56 @ 56¾	56¾
July	57¾	56¾@ 57¾	57¾
August	58¾	57¾@ 57¾	57¾

OATS.

No. 2	32¼	32¼@ 32¾	32¼
June	32¼	32 @ 32¼	32¼
July	32¾	32¼@ 32¾	32¾
August	27¼	27¼@ 27¾	27¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.02¾	$ 1.02¾	$ 1.07¾
No. 3 corn	50¾	50¾	50¾
No. 2 oats	37¾	36¾	36¾
No. 2 rye	...	...	...
No. 2 barley	...	...	...
Pork	18.80	18.85	19.12½
Lard	11.05	11.05	11.20
Short ribs	9.30	9.37½	9.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	16,335	10,800	19,333	4,666
Wheat, bu	30,314	27,380	9,000	8,783
Corn, bu	294,367	253,650	317,779	210,864
Oats, bu	267,760	183,720	144,693	101,076
Rye, bu	8,250	25,194	66,200	63,641
Barley, bu	1,715	6,000	2,000	10,355
Grass-seed, bu	45,701	54,000	29,315	3,650
Flax-seed, lbs	90,000	40,000	.....	17,985
Broom-corn, lbs	30,040	60,840	20,000	29,851
Cured meats, lbs	100,400	113,000	1,393,500	1,066,900
Canned meats, cases	.....	.....	200	200
Dressed beef, lbs	.....	.....	45,000	132,300
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	.....	40
Beef, brls	.....	.....	.....	70
Pork, brls	75	.....	900	500
Lard, lbs	195,700	248,300	295,500	315,300
Cheese, lbs	49,262	186,000	91,410	107,540
Butter, lbs	252,240	136,373	324,540	170,540
Live hogs, No	12,900	18,403	3,978	2,461
Cattle, No	4,564	4,850	1,959	1,950
Sheep, No	1,709	1,910	650	630
Hides, lbs	101,185	442,451	283,716	229,010
Wool, lbs	57,370	194,643	109,443	50,353
Coal, tons	1,400	1,710	1,938	2,700
Lumber, m feet	6,436	5,780	3,682	14,120
Shingles, m	12,127	4,193	1,024	50
Salt, brls	3,101	6,314	5,997	3,530

The following grain was inspected as received in this city yesterday morning by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or rej.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	4	6	1	11
Spring wheat	20	4	1	25
Corn	65	74	254	393
Oats	131	..	31	162
Rye	6	1	..	7
Barley	..	..	5	5
Totals	232	51	294	577

Total about 350,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,313 bu wheat, 9,000 bu corn, 23,393 bu oats, 23,000 bu rye.

Lake freights were steady at 1½c for corn and 1¾c for wheat to Buffalo.

The following are among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending May 31, 1884.	Week ending May 24, 1884.	Week ending June 2, 1883.
Flour, brls	95,000@100,000	165,000@170,000	120,000@125,000
Wheat, qrs	1,400,000@1,500,000	1,400,000@1,500,000	1,000,000@1,100,000
Corn, qrs	135,000@140,000	135,000@140,000	120,000@125,000

Fairbank's monthly circular gives the following estimates of the stocks of lard in the United States May 31, 1884, as compared with the same date one year ago:

	1884.	1883.
Chicago	124,490	142,300
New York	45,000	75,000
Totals, other points	31,191	68,326
Totals, all points	192,253	217,446

Estimated lard in the United States deliverable on contracts for "prime steam," 171,092 tcs, against 191,358 tcs last year.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—320 brls springs, partly at $4.85; 725 brls winters, partly at $4.90@5.50; 575 sacks low grades at $2.10@2.75; 220 sacks and 125 brls rye on private terms. Total equal to about 1,650 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—22 cars bran at $10.25@11.25; 18 cars middlings at $13.00@13.50.

WINTER WHEAT—11 cars by sample at 85@86c for No. 3 red on track and 86@ free on board cars. Total about 7,000 bu.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—4 cars No. 2 at 92½@93½c. Total about 5,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—1 cars No. 2 at 87¼@87¾c; 15 cars by sample at 86@86c for No. 3 on track and 89¼c free on board cars. Total about 16,000 bu.

CORN—31 cars No. 2 at 54½@54¾c; 10 cars high mixed at 56@56¾c; 135 cars rejected at 46½@50c; 2 cars new mixed at 55c; 21 cars by sample at 46@50c for rejected on track and 56@56c free on board cars. Total about 215,000 bu.

OATS—7 cars No. 2 mixed at 32½@32¾c; 154 cars by sample at 32¼@32¾c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33¾@33½c free on board cars. Total about 160,000 bu.

RYE—3 cars No. 2 at 62¾c; 2 cars by sample at 62c for No. 2 on track. Total about 2,500 bu.

BARLEY—7 cars by sample at 56@58c for No. 3 and 60@63c for No. 4. Total about 5,000 bu.

MESS PORK—No sales reported.

LARD—200 tcs at 8.00¾c.

MEATS—215 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c@11¾c; 150 tcs do, July, at 11½c; 250 tcs do, August, at 11¾c@12c; 150 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 5½c; 100 tcs dry salted shoulders on private terms; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 8.25.

BEEF HAMS—270 brls, July, at $23.50.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO,

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,000	19,000	1,500
Tuesday	5,431	21,000	1,000
Wednesday	5,300	14,000	2,000
Total	16,689	49,933	4,671
Shipments—			
Monday	2,002	4,625	20
Tuesday	1,920	3,378	450
Total	4,922	7,713	540

CATTLE—The advance of 15@25c gained the preceding days of the week was sustained yesterday in all cases, but the tone of the market lacked the buoyancy characterizing it Monday and Tuesday. Although there was a spirit of activity early, it was followed by quieting, and while there was no decline the late feeling was sensibly easier. The supply again fell within very moderate proportions, but slightly exceeding 5,000 head. It was ample, however, as was evidenced by the fact that the afternoon was well advanced before all the shipping cattle had been disposed of. Sales to the Eastern trade were at $5.05@7.25 for common roughish lots to extra qualities. There were few so poor that prices below $5.25 had to be accepted, while the larger number went at $6.40@7.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

ITION WANTED — WHERE I CAN ...to $15 per week; good ref. figures; fair pen... work. Address H. H. T., 242 Harrison.

ITION WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOK... Good references. L 15, Tribune office.

ITION WANTED—AS CASHIER, GOOD ...ges. Address L 19, Tribune office.

ITION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND ...pt operator on typewriter; experienced in ...ct, correspondence, etc. K 54, Tribune.

ITION WANTED — BY AN EXPE... German druggist with German and Amer... in a drug-store as manager or sa... $20 or $40 security. K 89, Tribune.

ITION WANTED—BY A GERMAN ...t in a wholesale drug-house to make pre... K 36, Tribune office.

ITION WANTED—BY AN EXPERI... ...nographer and typewriter operator. Bos... ...ence. Address STENOGRAPHER, box Y, Wis.

ITION WANTED—BY A SHORTHAND ...ypewriter in an office. Address K 15, ...ce.

ITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...e East to deliver in a store of any kind of ...wholesale store; not afraid of work. Has ...references from last employer. Address ...ne office.

ITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...s stenographer, typewriter, and telegra... ...nnouncements with some corporation. ...Tribune office.

ITION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ...horoughly experienced accountant; gen... ...house preferred. Address K 92, Tribune.

ITION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 10 ...experience; grocery. Best references. ...28 Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

ITION WANTED—BY PARTY THOR... ...equainted with Texas, to travel for ...house. Al references. Address K 85, Trib...

TRADES.

ITION WANTED — PERMANENT — ...ng Western city, with a live newspa... ...man who has had seven years' experience ...er work and job-printing. L 38, Tribune.

ITION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY A ...ter (German), steady and sober; as to ...best of references. L 34, Tribune.

MACHINISTS, TEAMSTERS, &c.

ITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MA... ...as coachman; understands housework ...ed in the best of families on the other side. ...Tribune office.

ITION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY ...that understands the care and driving of ...carriages; willing to make himself useful ...ence. K 79, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ITION WANTED—TO FARMERS: A ...man is desirous of obtaining work during ...Address C. GLOVER, Post-Office, Chicago.

ITION WANTED — BY A STRONG ...man of any kind where I can earn a ...good accountant; fair, rapid writer. Address ...ane office.

ITION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...rs old, of good address and general expe... ...best of recommendation from last employer ...e work preferred. Address K 21, Tribune.

ITION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR ...djuster with wholesale house or manu... ...No references first-class. Address C., box ...25 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ITION WANTED—ANYWHERE, AS ...e secretary, editor, journalist, or private ...a gentleman of city experience as such. ...ress K 98, Tribune office.

ITION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN BY ...of middle age; good appearance; thorough... ...and can furnish necessary references. ...K 70, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

ITION WANTED—TO DO SECOND ...and sewing. 232 North Wells-st.

ITIONS WANTED—BY A THOROUGH... ...mpetent woman to do kitchen work or ...work in a private family; also a girl to ...ork. Apply at 301 North Market-st.

ITION WANTED — BY GIRL: A ...class cook and laundress. Reference... ...mily. 113 West Van Buren-st.

ITION WANTED — GOOD, COMPE... ...girl for housework in small family. Apply ...dge Grove-av., Room 14.

ITION WANTED—BY COMPETENT ...d girl in a private family. First-class refe... ...ces at 2950 Prairie-av., second floor.

ITION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE ...woman to do sewing and light housework ...family; would do the general work of a ...ily; no washing. 443 Twenty-fourth-st.

ITIONS WANTED—BY TWO SUPE... ...German girls for cooking and second work. ...ences. 2239 Michigan-av.

ITION WANTED — FOR GENERAL ...work. 3533 Butterfield-st.

ITION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAM... ...ther first or second work, by good, experi... ...oman. Call at 736 West Taylor-st.

ITION WANTED—BY AN HONEST ...to do general housework in small family. 16... ...st.

NURSES.

ATION WANTED—BY A COLORED ...e nurse for an infant or small children; ...le preferred. Call at 327 East Superior-st. in

ATIONS WANTED—BY TRAINED AND ...erienced nurses; nurses for invalids, and ...nd genteel girls for children in first-class ...e in city or part of America. Directory ...es, 2257 Indiana-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

ATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN ...od private family; will give satisfaction in ...n of ladies' fine dresses and polish of shirt ...llars and cuffs; will always be found cheer... ...pleasant with wishes of employer. ANNIE ...134 North Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

ATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEED... ...good Scandinavian and German female ...ps at G. OUSKEFF'S, 259 North Halsted-st.

ATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES, HO... ...city and country, furnished. Girls of ad... ...ition wanted. MRS. O'NEILL, 231 West Har...

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS ...of-reader in book-publishing concern. H 9, ...office.

ATION WANTED—A LADY OF RE... ...ment and respectability would like to travel ...an invalid lady or children. References ...d required. Address L 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE ...nd retail coal office. Give age, experience, ...ence, and salary desired. Address K 45, Tribune.

WANTED—SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRIT... ...r, with prominent corporation; must be a ma... ...rience; permanent situation for right party. ...ge, experience, and salary expected. Address ...Tribune office.

WANTED — ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, ...office manager, or cashier, also traveling sales... Call at 162 East Washington-st., Office 9.

WANTED—A MAN TO FILL THE POSI... ...on of entry-clerk in a wholesale grocery house; ...rite a plain and rapid hand, and be able to ...p from 40 to 50 pages of sales per day; only ...ho have had experience in the same business ...pecity in this country need apply; others will ...t recognized. City references requisite. Apply ...tween 7 and 8 o'clock this a. m. at 219 Rand...st.

WANTED — JUNIOR CLERK IN DRUG... ...tore; no objections to attending college; must ...od worker. K 75, Tribune office.

WANTED — REGISTERED ASSISTANT ...pharmacist. Must come well recommended. ...at No. 441 State-st.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT MAN ...(Catholic) of fair education and good address ...r clerk; salary $12 to $15 per week. 62 Noble ...st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENTRY CLERK ...to enter from cash's quite figure. Must have ...reference. Address K 95, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED — SALESMEN FOR TEAS AND ...coffees to hotels, restaurants, and families; a ...commission paid. 36 La Salle-st., office No. 4.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMEN: ...ust have experience in drug business. Wheeler ...mical Works, 25 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN FOR CITY ...to sell on commission. References required. L ...and office.

BOYS.

WANTED—A STRONG, INTELLIGENT, ...nd active boy to learn the printer's trade. Ad... ...K 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE BOY TO AT... ...end around office. Apply at 81 Davis House, ...ines and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FIVE BOYS ABOUT 18, WHO ...ve at home, to sell conventional badges in... ...ately after the convention. Apply at 10 o'clock ...t 111 Madison-st., in basement.

TRADES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT BLACK... ...ury Station, on N. W. R. R., a horseshoer help... ...o who can set shoes. JOHN TRAR.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER TO TAKE ...harge of country job office. First-class work... ...fference. Address X., American Miller, 124 ...son-st., for one week.

WANTED—MAN COOK, FIRST-CLASS, TO ...order. Bradford Hotel, 80 and 82 Wells-st.

WANTED — TWO NEGATIVE RETOUCH... ...ers. Highest price paid and none but first-class ...need apply. Steffens' studio, 239 Gosage ...

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO ...go to near suburb with small family of two per... ...sons; an American preferred; one who can help in ...sewing will find pleasant home. Address K 69, Trib...une office.

WANTED—HONEST, MIDDLE-AGED COL... ...ored woman, good washer and ironer, for gen... ...eral housework in family of two. Apply to MRS. AGUSTUS, 323 Third-av.

WANTED—IN FAMILY OF TWO, A KIND, ...capable girl to do general housework and assist in care of a child of 2 years. Call after Friday at 2140 Wabash-av., middle flat.

WANTED—A SERVANT FOR SMALL FAM... ...ily who understands general housework; pre... ...for English, Welsh, Scotch, or Canadian, and one that has just arrived. For further information apply at 143 La Salle-st., Major Block, Room 39.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; ...must be first-class waitress and well recom... ...mended. 31 Walton-place, Thursday afternoon.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE... ...work; German or Swedish preferred. Call at ...677 West Monroe-st. city.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO ...general housework; family of three. 13 South ...Elizabeth-st., second flat.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, WILLING ...girl to go a short distance out of town to do ...cooking. Apply before 9 o'clock or after 7 at 162 North State.

WANTED—AT 3133 FOREST-AV., A ...first-class German or Scandinavian second ...girl. Call immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER... ...work. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN LARGE ...family; come with references and prepared for ...work. 58 Cass-st.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS. CALL ...at 2941 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL ...housework in a small family. Apply at 3038 ...Ellis-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL BY THE DAY. ...Must be competent. 374 Chicago-av.

WANTED—NURSES OF EVERY DESCRIP... ...tion at directory for nurses. 2257 Indiana-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—COMPETENT SEWERS ON LA... ...dies' garments, button-hole makers, and ap... ...prentices. 1949 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WE FURNISH PLEASANT AND ...permanent employment to ladies and gentle... ...men at their own homes; easily pay $5 to $8 per ...day; no canvassing work; sent by mail any distance. ...For particulars address with stamp Crystallized ...Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE ...young lady who possesses some knowledge of ...art to attend to reception room and order books. ...Resident of South Side preferred. Steffens' studio, ...240 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED — LADIES OR GENTLEMEN IN ...city or country to take nice, light, and pleasant ...work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and ...quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no ...money required. Address, with stamp, Adelaide ...Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—LADY CLERK IN SHOE STORE. ...State wages. K 72, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND ...other chattel securities. 138 South Clark-st., ...and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW ...rate, without commission or delay, on approved ...collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good ...security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 180 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED ...on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chat... ...tels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; ...dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full ...information by calling on WALKER, 138 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON ...watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 188 ...½ West Madison—Money advanced on goods ...of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be ...renewed or redeemed at the above number. Estab... lished 1870.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE ...and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; ...also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, ...Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, ...120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT. ...If need stamp. Loans on real estate or any good ...collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 18, 159 Washing...ton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY ...real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. ...H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMIS... ...sion on 1 to 5 years' current rates of interest on im... ...proved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. ...TRINDELLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PI... ...anos without removal; all good collaterals; ...low rates. Room 13 Andrews Building, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ...on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room ...3 Flowland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $2,000) ...on real-estate security at current rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block. Building loans made.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 CHICAGO IM... ...proved or vacant property for improved busi... ...ness and residence, clear and rented, in New York ...State. Will assume incumbrance. H. W. Tribune.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ES... ...tate at lowest rates. PETERSON & RAY, 183 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FROM $2,000 $3,500 ON GOOD ...business paper, double the amount, secured by ...mortgage, indorsed by good parties. Gilt-edge. Will ...pay 10 per cent. No commissions. K 76, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 TO $10,000 ...at 7 per cent on a handsomely improved brick ...manufacturing property. Rented for five years at ...$1,500 per annum to first-class concern. An unusually ...good and safe investment. Principals preferred. Address K 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR INVESTMENT IN ...a stock company. Ten per cent guaranteed. ...Address K 96, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IMPORTANT TO ...business men who have $50,000 to invest in a well established packing-house business which is running ...right along every day. Any good, live man ...who wishes a legitimate business can find such ...a chance to make a profitable investment as is seldom ...found in any city. Best of references for 25 years' ...standing. Address, with fully name and where an in... terview can be had, B, 222 Washington-boulevard.

PARTNER—(SPECIAL) WITH FROM $3,000 ...to $5,000 in a good-paying, old-established manu... facturing business. The closest investigation is re... quested. References given and required. Address ...K 93, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN THE ...most complete manufacturing business in Chi... cago; chance to make a fortune. P. J. DOLAN, 126 ...Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MANAGING PARTNER IN AN ...established subscription publishing business, ...New York; popular standard works out. Others under ...control. Small capital required, and working. A ...fortune for right party with few thousand dollars and ...some business talent. Publishing experience unnec... essary. Address for two days with particulars and ...reference, L 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTY WITH ...$2,000 to take half interest in a light manufac... turing business in which a good paying trade; all chance ...for the right man. K 81, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL WELLS' ...patent wire rope binder. Will furnish a com... plete outfit, consisting of sample trunk with binder ...attached, cards and circulars upon the receipt of 50 ...cents. Call or address P. J. WELLS & SON, 229 West ...Twelfth-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLE... ...men—To sell Buddington's dress-cutting ma... chine; one agent sold six in one day; making $36 clear. ...For particulars call or address F. E. BUDDINGTON, ...patentee, 2108 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE HOLD OF ...something new in the book line, as "Illustrated ...and Descriptive Pictorial Atlas of the World"—in... dexed. You will find this the easiest-selling book ...ever handled. We can tell the largest stories on ...this of any book ever issued from the press. Call and ...see us and hear what we have to say. People's Pub... lishing Company, 15 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUTI... ...ful book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven." The ...work of best authors. A choice volume, elegantly il... lustrated. Worth its weight in gold for home. ...Address R. C. PIRAT, 126 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A NEW BOOK ...just issued. It has no rival. A rare chance for ...agents. Call or address O. L. BASKIN & CO., 82 La ...Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM—6:30 ...breakfast and dinner in private family on North ...Side by single gentleman. Address with particulars ...K 8, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—BENZ: NO ROOM PALMER. ...Send address or call. 238 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL — CONVENTION TICKET IN ...Section K for sale. Address K 85, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—K. Y.: NO WORD SINCE SUN... ...day.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, im... ported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's ...Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREAST... ...ed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, satin ...sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made for $45. ...Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dearborn-st. First National ...Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL ...wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three dif... ferent styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 ...Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 ...button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, ...$15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dearborn-st., First ...National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVER... ...coat (full silk roll) in four different shades, cus... tom made, and worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 ...Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-... ...wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom ...made), worth $12.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dear... born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MEL... ...ton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for ...$22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. opposite ...Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth ...$22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dearborn-st., ...First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVER... ...coat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ...ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-... st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED ...cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made ...for $28, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dearborn-st., ...First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT ...and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, ...worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., op... posite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...pant, worth $6 (imported goods), at Misfit Cloth... ing Parlors, 158 Dearborn-st., First National Bank ...Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM ...made pants, worth $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors ...111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE ...and worsted suits, custom-made, at $25; will sell, ...if can fit you, for $20, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 ...Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL ...worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, ...or wine-color, ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Par... lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, ...silk roll, worth $20, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 ...Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM... ...made pants, ordered for $6. Misfit Clothing Par... lors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUS... ...tom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported ...worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dear... born-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $25 FOR A SATIN-LINED ...Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest ...colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appre... ciated; ordered for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 ...Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT ...Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 Dearborn-st. ...First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUS... ...tom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or ...cassimere, in silk roll, made for $30. Misfit Clothing ...Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined ...throughout, worth $28, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 ...Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR ...$4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., oppo... site Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...pant, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 158 ...Dearborn-st. First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. ...Our agents throughout the country are constantly ...sending new styles in black coats and suitings from ...all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 ...Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH ...in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield ...suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $25. ...Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Hav... erly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, ...hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, ...111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE ...cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark, in colors, worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-... st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA... ...size custom-made suit; we have as large as 50 ...inches and were made for double the money. Misfit ...Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's ...Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK ROW, MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT... ...ly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, to re... sponsible parties.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST.—1,000 TABLE... ...boarders wanted.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD, ...three blocks from Exposition Building.

481 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISH... ...ed front room, with board, for family or gen... tlemen.

1700 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, ...with or without board, hot bath, $4.50 to $7 ...per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

3028 GROVELAND-AV.—2 GENTS OR A ...married couple can be accommodated with ...board and room in private family, convenient to Illi... nois Central and cable cars.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, ...with board, use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano; ...day board, $4.

66 RUSH-ST. — NICE LARGE ALCOVE ...rooms; private family.

71 RUSH-ST.—TO RENT WITH BOARD— ...Parlor floor. Elegantly furnished; hot and cold ...water; very well arranged for four gentlemen; also ...several rooms on third-floor.

92 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, ...newly furnished, with first-class board; also day ...boarders.

139 LOCUST-ST., NEAR LA SALLE-AV.— ...furnished front room; board if desired.

163 DEARBORN-AV. — NICE FURNISHED ...rooms, with board; pleasant location, near ...business centre.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER STATE— ...Board and large front room; also single ...room.. Day board.

341 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TO RENT— ...Large elegant furnished rooms for gentleman ...with board.

374 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE—ELEGANT... ...ly furnished rooms, with modern improve... ments, with board. References.

505 LARRABEE-ST.—RESPECTABLE ...boarder wanted in a private family.

WEST SIDE.

43 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., NEAR UNION ...Park—Nicely-furnished room, with first-class ...board; also single room.

190 WARREN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; ...everything first-class and reasonable; con... venient to Madison or Randolph-st. cars. Corner of ...Lincoln-st.

328 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD — FUR... ...nished or unfurnished rooms, with or without ...board. Table board.

632 WEST ADAMS-ST. — LARGE FRONT ...and other rooms furnished, with board.

HOTELS.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 NORTH CLARK-ST. ...Pleasant rooms for families and single gentle... men; special accommodations for delegates and vis... itors attending the conventions.

BARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CA... ...nal-sts., four blocks west of Court-House—Ele... gant newly-furnished rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 ...per day. Fine restaurant connected. Street-cars to ...convention.

BENTON HOUSE—SINGLE ROOMS, 50 CTS., ...75 cts.; double rooms, $1 and $1.50 per day. Clark ...st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

GARFIELD HOUSE, 81 AND 83 NORTH ...Wells-st.—$1.50 per day. New house, newly fur... nished, and first-class in every respect.

NOAKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—LIGHT, ...pleasant, well ventilated rooms for 150 guests; ...moderate charges. Corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

PARISIAN HOUSE—FURNISHED ROOMS ...from 75 cents to $1.50 per day. Restaurant Fran... cais, 44 and 46 Fifth-av. ERNEST GOUESLAIN.

SHAW'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—331 STATE... ...st.—Regular and transient rooms, 50 cents, 75 ...cents, and $1 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 ...and 76 East Adams-st.; elegant rooms can be ...had during convention at moderate prices.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE ...Block—Is the largest and best European hotel ...in the city, having 125 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to ...$2 per day, according to location. Thomson's res... taurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THAT WANT FIRST-CLASS ROOMS ...and board, city and suburban, call Room 3 Trib... une Building. Free directory.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—$148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY ...and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SAN... SOME, Room 7, 119 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—ELEGANT NEW BRICK; ...furnace, gas, water, etc.; near cars; dining-room ...and kitchen on parior floor; 750 Oakwood-boulevard. ...OWNER, 3260 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—TWO FINE AND VERY DESIR... able residences on South Side, with all modern ...conveniences in every respect; fine location and rea... sonable rent. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, Room 16 ...Commercial National Bank Building, corner Dearborn ...and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—DWELLING, NO. 2838 CALU... met-st. Inquire of JAS. T. HOYNE, Room 19, ...88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 2400 ...South Park-av.; in excellent repair; large yard, ...good barn. Will sell horses and carriage. Apply at ...126 Washington-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE; LAKE-AV.; ...several furnished houses; Michigan-av. resi... dence with furniture for sale. Furnished flat, $30. ...COLLINS, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED PLEASANT ...cottage, 8 rooms, for 3 or 4 months; large yard; ...bay windows. Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st. O ...W 38, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT— ...GOOD HOUSES ON WEST SIDE. ...725 West Washington-st., 10 rooms, stone-front; ...only $35. ...219 South Paulina-st., 12-room house, near Congress; ...only $35. ...923 West Harrison-st., 5-room cottage only $20, and ...a fine list of others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, ...Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CEL... lar stone-front, with barn, 108 Ashland-av., from ...May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 119 La ...Salle-st.

TO RENT—863 MADISON-ST., NEAR LEAV... itt, second and third floors, 12 rooms. F. A. HEN... SHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—90 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS; ...ceilings hand painted and walls papered; parlor ...and dining-room grained in cherry, and kitchen fin... ished in maple, beach, walnut, and oak. Will give ...two or three years' lease to a responsible party. ...CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

TO RENT—17 LAFLIN-ST., 2-STORY AND ...English basement brick house, 8 rooms, newly ...papered, in fine condition. H. A. OSBORN, 129 La ...Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 881 WEST ...Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling ...containing all modern improvements. The house ...contains about 12 rooms, and furniture is complete ...for household. For particulars apply to A. LOEB & ...BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—953 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TWO... story and cellar stone; 8 rooms, with furnace and ...gas-fixtures, and in complete order, to first-class ...tenant, will rent at $30. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La ...Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—56 NORTH SHELDON-ST.—DE... sirable stone-front house, just completed; 10 ...rooms; nice location. D. R. MCAULEY, ...122 West Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, ...429 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room ...and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. ...C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—579 EAST DIVISION-ST., CLOSE ...to Lake Shore Drive, 3-story and basement brick, ...13 rooms; in first-class condition. Apply to JOHN ...WEST, Room 17, 164 Washington-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., TWO ...first-class 3-story houses in perfect order. In... quire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—IN LYNN, FOR THE SUMMER ...or a longer term, the large completely furnished ...house on the corner of Ocean and Nahant-sts., with ...stable, garden, etc., for $60. Also, the elegant new ...residence of the late B. T. Reed, containing seventeen ...large furnished rooms, with stable and about three ...acres of land fronting on the sea, with Nahant Beach ...on one side and Swampscott on the other. There is ...no finer place on the North Shore. Also, a part of ...the well-furnished rooms in the same premises. ...Apply to LUCIAN NEWHALL, Prescott-place, Lynn, ...Mass.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15, A ...furnished house in Kenwood. Apply at 51 and ...53 Wabash-av. or at 422 East Lake-st.

TO RENT — ON WOODLAWN-AV., KEN... wood, a cosy 2-story Gothic frame, 10 rooms, ...bath, all modern improvements, completely and ...handsomely furnished; for the winter; rent $50 per ...$50 per month. PIERCE & WARE, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — EVANSTON — SEVERAL FUR... nished houses for July and August or longer, $50, ...$60, $65. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 39 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH LARGE GROVE ...lot, in excellent location, near Highland Park ...Depot, $20. Room 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, ALL MOD... ern improvements, 1382 South Park and 1688 ...Ellis-av. Apply to CHAS. E. MORRISON, Room ...24, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3641 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.— ...Flats—New, 6 rooms, bath, etc., $20. TOMLINSON, ...25 Metropolitan Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT— ...DESIRABLE FLATS—WEST SIDE. ...77 Artesian-av., near Fulton-st., 6 rooms, $15. ...163 West Washington-st., 7-room flat, near Halsted... st., $18. ...28 South Halste-st., near Washington, 6 rooms, $40. ...537 West Congress-st., 2new flats now being finished. ...338 West Madison-st., a fine suite of 6 rooms, with ...bath, only $25. ...350, 352, 354, and 356 West Madison-st., fine suites of ...4 rooms each, $15, $20, and $25. Also a fine list of others. ...GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, ...Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT IN PERFECT ...order, one-half block from cars. Inquire of ...OWNER, 279 South Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF GOOD, COMMODI... ous flats; rates reasonable. Inquire on the prem... ises, corner Western and Park-ave., or of Room 5, 77 ...South Clark-st. WM. K. LOWREY.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., FLAT OF 7 ...rooms; rent $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-... st., Room 4.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT IN FOSS BLOCK, ...cor. West Madison-st. and Loomis, in perfect ...repair; rent $20. Apply to H. B. FOSS, 126 Washing... ton-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FLAT PARTLY FURNISHED ON ...Halsted-st., near Madison, opposite Academy of ...Music; best place for piano rooms in city. Inquire ...at store No. 80 South Halsted-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT ...flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, ...southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats ...are supplied with all modern conveniences—hot and ...cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam ...laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and side... boards, double parlored floors, and elegantly deco... rated throughout. To private family only. Apply to ...JAMES A. MUNN & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE 7-ROOM LIGHT FLAT, ...with or without furniture, or furniture for sale ...cheap. See it today. 150 La Salle-av., second bell.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1ST—FURNISHED ...flat on Cass-st., 7 rooms, $25, to responsible tenant. ...Rare chance. Address K 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 298 ERIE-ST.— ...7 rooms, newly papered; all modern conveniences ...and laundry. W. LUFF, 240 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 2 BLOCKS FROM ...Lincoln Park, in elegant order, $25. A small fam... ily—last year's rent $20. Also, No. 448 Hurlbut-st., 8 ...rms 5-room flat, all light rooms, only $25. BURBANK ...& CO., 87 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT, ...second floor, 219 Illinois-st.; bath-room and all ...conveniences; low rent. Apply to ...D. WALLINGFORD, ...Rooms 3 and 5, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM APART... ments in Hotel St. Benedict, corner Chicago-av. ...and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsur... passed; steam heat, janitor, etc. KINSELLA, 154 La ...Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SO

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Fashionable Wedding at Elgin—Commencement at the Illinois Institute for the Blind.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Indiana Young Woman—A Lawyer Charged with Embezzlement.

Tragedies in Illinois and Michigan—A Prisoner Jumps from a Car Window and Escapes.

ILLINOIS.

GOODRICH—TRUESDELL.

ELGIN, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A fashionable wedding was that of Mr. Grant A. Goodrich, bookkeeper for a Chicago firm, and Miss Kittie, daughter of Dr. W. H. Truesdell, of this city, which occurred this evening. A large gathering was present.

PROBABLY FATAL SHOOTING.

STREATOR, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—A gang of drunken roughs went to the agency of Gipps' Brewing Company about 6 o'clock this evening and demanded drink. On being refused they assaulted the son-in-law of the agent, who was in charge, and he drew his revolver and shot one Mike Ryan. The ball took effect in the shoulder, and the wounded man is not expected to live.

STREATOR, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Mike Ryan, a coal-miner, was shot tonight by a man named Gibbs in a drunken row at a saloon in the outskirts of town. Ryan and some others had bought a keg of beer, and were about to take it away without paying, when the saloonkeeper protested and a general row ensued in which Ryan was shot in the back, the ball passing near the heart and coming out the left side of his neck. He is in a critical state, and his recovery is doubtful.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

CLINTON, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Tuesday Frank Neal, a young farmer of De Witt County, attempted to kill himself by swallowing a dose of rat poison. He will very probably die.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—The following new corporations were today licensed to incorporate: The Elgin Military Band, of Elgin; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, W. W. Abel, T. A. Quinn, R. E. Abel, A. D. Harlow, and F. V. Putnam. The Peoria Rifle Club; not for profit; incorporators, A. W. H. Reen, Peter Singer, H. W. Uhrlaub, and others. The Catholic Building Society of Duquoin; to raise funds to erect, furnish, and maintain buildings for religious and educational purposes; no capital; incorporators, Frank J. Schleper, Wiley P. Bates, John Schneider, and others.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 3.—The commencement exercises of the Illinois Institution for the Blind were held this afternoon in the chapel, which was filled by an appreciative audience. The graduating class consisted of three members, to whom diplomas were awarded. Their essays were well written, and evinced a marked degree of intelligence and culture. The musical portion of the entertainment, consisting of piano solos, songs, and orchestral music by twenty-five performers, was admirably well done.

INDIANA.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE.

VEVAY, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—Miss Cora Peters, a young lady of 22, is missing from her home here and has not been seen since Saturday morning. She was sent by her mother for some groceries and never returned. Her absence is involved in great mystery and her parents are nearly distracted. They think she has been abducted or has committed suicide. A thorough effort is being made to ascertain her whereabouts, but so far no trace of the missing girl has been discovered.

IOWA.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

BOONE, Ia., June 4.—[Special.]—E. L. Green, a lawyer, was arrested in this city today on the charge of embezzlement at the instance of a commercial agency. The amount said to have been diverted from proper uses by Green is about $200.

MICHIGAN.

A BURGLAR'S SENTENCE.

LANSING, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—William Appleyard, a notorious crook who has been a terror to this city for several years, was sent to State's Prison today for four years for burglary.

TOO READY WITH HIS REVOLVER.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—John Vaughn, a farmer, living near Dexter, went to the house of a neighbor named Mike Hobin last evening. A quarrel followed, during which Hobin shot Vaughn in the left lung with a revolver and also shot at another man. Vaughn is in a critical condition. Hobin has been arrested. He shot at a woman recently for a small offense.

DAKOTA.

ESCAPE OF CARPENTER, THE LAND-SCRIP MANIPULATOR.

YANKTON, Dak., June 4.—[Special.]—Edwin R. Carpenter, of Beloit, Ia., under indictment with Cameron & Russell in the United States Court for alleged conspiracy to defraud by issuing bogus land scrip, escaped from the Deputy Marshal early this morning at Elk Point. Carpenter was under $14,000 bail to appear at Yankton May 27, but failed to appear. He was arrested yesterday at his home by Deputy Callahan, who made the trip overland from Yankton at night. At Elk Point last evening Callahan intrusted Carpenter to the care of another Deputy. About 8 o'clock this morning the prisoner jumped out of the window and was soon over the line in Iowa. His escape will put the Government to great expense, as a large number of witnesses are now at Yankton to testify, and the case will probably go over.

WISCONSIN.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

MADISON, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows elected the following officers today:

Grand Master—J. W. Hudson, of Madison.
Deputy Master—J. M. Craig, of Manitowoc.
Warden—H. Farrill, of Milwaukee.
Secretary—L. B. Hills, of Madison.
Treasurer—David Adler, of Milwaukee.
Chaplain—M. G. Todd, of Columbus.

The session will probably end tomorrow night.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Julius Wiesemann committed suicide at noon by taking strychnine. She was 56 years old and came here from Germany with her husband thirty years ago. An attack of brain-fever some years ago had somewhat weakened her mind.

MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS CUT OFF.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 4.—[Special.]—W. A. Sumner & Co., a commission and brokerage firm in this city, were shut off today from receiving quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade. It was supposed the difficulty existing a short time ago, on account of which all the commission houses here were cut off, had been removed, as all were restored to the privilege, and considerable surprise was created by the action today. A dispatch was afterward received asking one of the firm to come to Chicago at once, and Mr. Sumner left on the evening train.

YESTERDAY'S WORK IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The Senate was not in session today.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Buildings, submitted a report on the charges of corruption or collusion in regard to the selection of a site for a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y. The report says: "Every opportunity was offered for introduction of evidence to sustain the charges, and we unhesitatingly report that there has not been produced before us a scintilla of evidence which in the slightest degree reflects upon the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the Supervising Architect, or upon other officers of the Government."

The report was recommitted with authority to send a sub-committee to Brooklyn to take testimony.

The Oregon Central Land-Grant Forfeiture bill was passed—yeas 138, nays 26.

The Senate's amendments were non-concurred in to the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. Henley, of California, then called up the bill forfeiting the lands granted to the California & Oregon Railroad Company except such lands as were granted for that portion of the road which was completed before the 1st of July, 1880.

After vigorous remarks by Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, in support of the bill, a vote was taken on its passage. It stood—yeas 133, nays 13. No quorum.

The House then adjourned.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

List of Grants to Inventors Residing in This Portion of the Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—[Special.]—The following patents were issued to Northwestern inventors:

Albion, Alexander, St. Paul, Minn., punching and shearing machine.

Babbit, Joseph W., and G. W. Morris, Aroma, Ind., portable furnace; Barker, Horace B., Minneapolis, Minn., load-binder; Barber, George F., De Kalb, Ill., nail-holding attachment for hammers; Barnes, Emory, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., pump; Belts, Albert, Wausau, Wis., boat; Blessing, Louis, Jackson, Mich., fire-escape; Brown, David F., Omaha, Neb., ornamentation of glass in imitation of frosting; Burns, Robert, assignor of one-half to J. S. Williams, Chicago, Ill., cyclometer.

Carson, William, St. Paul, Minn., shingle-jointing machine; Coppes, John D., assignor of one-half to F. Coppes, Nappanee, Ind., skid-holder; Cracraft, Richard, assignor to Berwick Agricultural Company, Berwick, Ill., cultivator.

Becker, Alexander C., Bushnell, Ill., assignor to Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., barb fence; Depue, Michael H., Homer, Ill., feathering paddle-wheel; Dickie, William, Gillespie Ill., tag-holder; Dyblie, Julius A., Cummings, Ill., barrow; Emery, Philip A., Chicago, Ill., sofa-bed; Fischer, Emil, Calliope, Ia., fence; Fetch, Eugene L., Des Moines, Ia., siphon-starter; Freer, Charles H. and M. M., Blue Earth, Minn., double buckle; Gale, Horatio, Albion, Mich., horse hay-rake; Garrigues, Samuel S., Ann Arbor, Mich., washing and purifying salt.

Hanson, Charles, assignor of one-half to F. Appleplust, Rock Island, Ill., street-car coupling; Harvey, Patrick, Chicago, auxiliary overflow for lavatories; Haskins, Charles H., Milwaukee, Wis., assignor to Western Electric Company, Chicago, telephone system; Hasselman, Lewis W., Indianapolis, Ind., straw-carrier; Herkimer, Jacob, assignor of one-half to R. V. Stanley, Chicago, clamping slide for straps; Harrington, George H., and D. G. Millison, Wichita, Kas., type-writing machine; Hill, Christian C., Chicago, assignor to G. M. Fish, Oak Park, Ill., barbed-wire twisting and spooling machine; Hodges, Pliny F., Chicago, platform self-binder; Holmes, George W., Council Bluffs, Ia., double-piston pump; Havenden, George E. and E. R., Grand Rapids, Mich., electric fire-alarm.

Ingrish, Ferdinand J., Libertyville, Ill., harness-crupper.

Johnson, Peter, Dassel, manure pulverizer and distributor; Johnson, Warren R., Whitewater, assignor of one-half to W. Blankington, Milwaukee, Wis., electro-magnetic indicator; Jones, Garrison H., Larwill, Ind., and J. M. Chilehote, Edgerton, O., belt-stretcher.

Kindblade, Bennet, Batavia, Ill., roller-skate; Knauss, Levi J., and G. W. Hinkle, Mendon, Mich., harness-bridle.

Larson, Charles F., and R. A. S. Nielsen, Chicago, Ill., cuspidor; Lawrence, John H., Sterling, Ill., track for barn-door hangers; Leroy, Charles J., assignor to L. S. Burton and Burton & Parker, device for the absorption of the gaseous products of combustion; Lecompe, Samuel D., Leavenworth, Kas., thill-coupling; Lockhart, Jesse, Niantic, Ill., clamp for railway rails.

Madison, Joel, Farmington, Minn., hay-binder for wagon-racks; Martin, Alberts, Plainville, Kas., windmill; McElroy, David W., Keokuk, Ia., apparatus for rendering lard, etc.; McVay, James H., South Chicago, Ill., rotary steam-engine; Merrill, Charles A., Grand Rapids, Mich., school desk and seat; Muther, Lorenz, Chicago, Ill., and C. A. Dearborn, New York, assignors to Union Bag-Machine Company, Chicago, sewing-machine.

Nadelhoffer, John W., Joliet, Ill., barbed-wire spool; Neutascher, Alliso, Mendota, Ill., nut-lock; Newton, Charles, Council Bluffs, Ia., manufacture of enameled brick.

Parry, Henry, assignor to Milwaukee Chair Company, Milwaukee, Wis., tilting chair; Percy, James, Chicago, vehicle spring; Pratt, Herbert L., Kalamazoo, Mich., temporary binder; Pritchard, Charles L., assignor of one-half to J. Kunis, Dubuque, Ia., carriage-top.

Rensch, Henry, Quincy, Ill., fire-escape.

Schafer, Theodore, Marsa, Ill., chalk-sharpener; Seiler, Philip, assignor of one-half to W. Eisfeldt, Chicago, snuff and match box; Shirley, Charles, Luverne, Ia., thrashing-machine, also bag holder and weigher; Smith, Rachel P., Chicago, razor-strop; Smith, William K., La Harpe, Ill., carpet-stretcher; Stafford, Mahlon J., Wheatland, Ind., attachment for plows; Stayner, James O., Angola, Ind., windmill; Stetson, Warren C., Minneapolis, Minn., apparatus for sorting lumber; Stevens, Lucius O., assignor of one-half to G. H. Lane, Burlington, Ia., link for chain conveyers; Stoddard, William, Valparaiso, Ind., seed-planter; Stone, Irving L., Battle Creek, Mich., folding seat for school-furniture; Sutton, Thomas, assignor of one-half to G. F. Reynolds, G. E. Frost, and W. McArdle, Cheboygan, Mich., shafting and bearing.

Thayer, William C., Chicago, Ill., producing composite combustion; Tipton, Hiram S., Chicago, car roof; Travis, Henry R., assignor of one-half to F. Berendreun, Mosinee, Wis., pitman.

Walsh, Francis A., Chicago, constructing seams of sheet metal vessels; Warner, James C. and E. P., assignors to Western Electric Company, Chicago, metallic circuit for telephone exchanges; Wheeler, Brayton, Saginaw, Mich., clamp for holding well-poles.

THE COURTS.

Items.

Mrs. Anna Fisher, of No. 96 West Fifteenth street, was made defendant yesterday in two suits for $5,000 each, brought by her next-door neighbors, Mrs. Frantiska Zanetel and Mrs. Sylvia Dudor. The trio have been having quarrels for the year past, and they culminated by Mrs. Fisher having her antagonists arrested for assault and battery. They were discharged, and now want damages for malicious prosecution.

Morgan Burns, a Hyde Park saloonkeeper at 5650 Hyde Park avenue, filed a petition for mandamus to compel the Trustees of Hyde Park to issue him a saloon license.

Last Tuesday Patrick McGinty met with a fall in the Illinois Drying Company where he was working, and yesterday he brought suit to make the company responsible, fixing his damages at $10,000.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

10,043—William I Bunker et al. vs. Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents, of Cincinnati, O. Bill to compel issue of letters patent for improvement in spring attachments for rocking chairs. Banning & Banning, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

92,067—Stephani Knittel vs. Catherine Mors. Case, $5,000. F. A. Herring, atty.

92,068—James H. Thompson vs. J. J. Spalding and C. L. Spalding. Confession of judgment, $736.62. W. H. Richardson, atty.

92,069—Asst. Suppressed for service.

92,070—Michael P. Farrell et al. vs. W. F. McGee. Confession of judgment, $468.08. P. Meffagh, atty.

92,071—F. Cole vs. James H. Gowan. Confession of judgment, $734.46. Thomas Crafty, atty.

92,072—Jacob Schaner vs. John Reichlone. Appeal.

92,073—Leopold Schoenfeld vs. Owen Brown. Appeal.

92,074—In re petition of City of Chicago to ascertain damages for opening Hinman street from Ashland avenue to Blue Island avenue. E. S. Winston Jr., atty.

92,075—James H. Sperbeck vs. J. W. Stout. Bill for dissolution of partnership. Thomas Bates, solr.

92,076—Garnishment. Suppressed for service.

92,077—Suppressed for service.

92,078—Nick McGinty vs. Illinois Drying Company. Case, $10,000. Hynes, English & Dunne, attys.

92,079—Suppressed for service.

92,080—Asst. Suppressed for service.

92,081—Traders' Bank of Chicago vs. Benjamin J. Ettelsohn. Asst., $1,500. Schuyler & Kremer, attys.

92,082—Solomon Dwyfuss vs. Patrick and Michael Hayes. Trespass, $1,000. M. Salomon, atty.

92,083—D. H. Tolman vs. Charles W. Requa. Asst., $600. J. C. Richberg, atty.

92,084—J. Strunk vs. James J. Connelly. Appeal.

SUPPLEMENTAL TUESDAY—92,056—John H. Ramsey vs. H. B. Van Harlingen. Asst., $2,000. John G. Wallis, atty.

92,061—Laura A. Chamberlain vs. Orrin S. Chamberlain. Bill for divorce for desertion and drunkenness. G. G. Willard, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—1,866, Fanstiehl vs. Fanstiehl; per. service and defit.—557, Rafinot vs. Hardy; per. service and defit. of Martha J. and John Herrick.—1,855, Fiedler vs. Fiedler; per. service and defit.—1,670, Badger vs. unknown heirs, etc.; rule on defts. to pld. to and. bill in 10 days.—982, Iver, service and defit. of cert. defts.—1,817, Meehan vs. Van Vechten; defit. of certain defts.—1,884, Jantsch vs. Jantsch; Henry Gant appid. g. ad. l. for infant defts. and order appts. conrs.—1,750, McKenzie vs. McKenzie; p. p. and defit.—1,631, Herrington vs. Coburn; order on prep.—1,380, Bailey vs. Bailey; per. service and defit. Miller vs. Miller; ord. to pld. dis. without pre), and iv. to compit. to file bills for divorce; and—to pld. without prej. without costs.—1,774, Dreyer vs. Keefer; recres. no costs.—1,851, Perry vs. Perry; per. service and defit.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

42,638—Franisch Anansel vs. Anna Fisher. Case, $5,000. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

42,639—Sylvia Dudor vs. same. Case, $5,000. Same attys.

42,640—Sadie Malvern vs. George A. Melvern. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. H. Morris, solr.

42,641—Maynard vs. C. W. and Anna F. Colehour. Appeal.

42,642—R. H. Pugh vs. Andrew Langdon, E. H. C. Richardson, and A. H. Glasgow. Asst., $2,000. W. G. McMillan, atty.

42,643—People ex rel. Morgan Burn. vs. George A. Yelianshee, J. E. Cowles, A. C. Mason, D. A. Pierce, A. R. Heck, and E. D. Tobin. Petition for mandamus. McClellan & Cummins, solrs.

42,644—Carston Bremo vs. Isaac McCourtney. Appeal.

42,645—F. A. Williams vs. Henry J. and Albert E. Dike, W. S. Winkler, N. H. Jones, and H. L. Ware. Asst., $800. T. H. Schintz, atty.

42,646—Henry Hocter vs. Letitia Hoctor. Bill for divorce for desertion. Fitch, Geohegan & Fitch, solrs.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery order—3,351, John Hansen vs. Wilhelmina Hansen; decree of divorce for adultery.

County Court—New Suits.

4,873—David R. Fraser et al. vs. Wilson H. Davis and Albert L. Coe. Asst., $1,000. R. L. Totham, atty.

4,874—Albert A. Munger vs. A. Gogue. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

4,875—C. H. Seanlan vs. Annie Philbin. Asst., $500. John McGeogh, atty.

4,876—Fraser, W. Smith & Co. vs. William P. Whetan. Asst., $50. Philip Stein, atty.

4,877—The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. David Rothschild, Charles H. Rothschild, and Julius Rothschild. Distress for rent, $225. Isham, Lincoln, Burry & Pearson, attys.

4,878—Frederick Rathke, use, etc., vs. Robert and O. Hanskl. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE FREDENBURGH—4,316, In re vol. unpaid, of Graff, Abrahamson & Co.; order for payt. of June rent $126.50 as per petn. filed.

Probate Court—Orders.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Guardianship—Est. of James Gallinan, minor; letters to Michael Collins; bond in $1,000 apperd.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

JUDGE GARDNER—9, 10, 12, and 13. No. 8, Barnes vs. Cable, on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases in the forenoon on the North Side. No call in the afternoon.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

William Melver vs. William S. Ballard; guardian, etc., et al.; Montgomery C. C.; reversed; Bicknell C. C.

Martin W. S. Newcomer et al. vs. John P. Hutchings et al.; Tipton C. C.; affirmed; Bicknell C. C.

Nathan Cross vs. John Herr; Porter C. C.; affirmed; Colerick C.

Ella P. Thompson vs. Minnie Depree et al.; Shelby C. C.; reversed; Franklin C.

Samuel V. List et al. vs. George W. Padgett; Johnson C. C.; affirmed; Black C.

Samuel V. List et al. vs. Thomas A. Kennedy; Johnson C. C.; affirmed; Black C.

Joseph M. Patton et al. vs. Board of Commissioners of Montgomery County, Montgomery C. C.; reversed; Elliott C.

Peter E. Wills vs. Robert B. Browning et al., Bartholomew C. C.; affirmed; Bicknell, C.

Lucinda McConnell vs. Charles N. Hannah, administrator, etc., Knox C. C.; affirmed; Bicknell, C.

George M. Sargent vs. the State of Indiana, Fulton C. C.; appeal dismissed; Howk J.

Henry F. Nixon vs. ex rel. William Lamb, Auditor, etc., Fountain C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Huldah J. Gerrard et al. vs. Charles H. Dill et al., Montgomery C. C.; petition for rehearing overruled.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—[Special.]—The Judges of the Supreme Court today handed down the following: William Scott et al. vs. Union County et al., appellants; Appella District Court. Affirmed.

Laughlin & Campbell vs. J. W. Main, appellant; Ringgold District Court. Affirmed.

Charles E. Brownell, appellant, vs. Storm Lake Bank et al.; Buena Vista District Court. Affirmed.

Samuel Hedges vs. John W. Jones, appellant; Polk Circuit Court. Affirmed.

A. C. Varsandt, appellant, vs. David Dow & Co. et al.; Pegg Circuit Court. Affirmed.

Edward Goodnow, appellant, vs. John Stryker; Webster District Court. Modified and affirmed.

Ockerson vs. Burnham & Co., appellants; Montgomery Circuit Court. Affirmed.

William B. Mayo, appellant, vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; Pottawattamie District Court. Opinion on rehearing modified and affirmed.

W. L. Pence vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., appellant; Polk Circuit Court. Reversed.

John McCrillis vs. Harrison County, appellant; Harrison District Court. Affirmed.

J. K. Phillips, appellant, vs. City of Council Bluffs; Pottawattamie District Court. Reversed.

Jones & Magee Lumber Company, appellant, vs. Jerry Boggs et. al.; Union Circuit Court. Affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Fourteen opinions were rendered in the Supreme Court today: Affirmed—Case vs. Grover; Ford vs. Port Huron & Southwestern Railway; People vs. Brown.

Reversed—Kelly vs. Kelly; Monroe vs. Granboe; Fox vs. Williams; Gordon vs. Tyler; Studly vs. Barth; Darling vs. Hoban; Byles vs. Collier; and Alpern vs. Churchill.

Koellner vs. Zoellner, decree modified, argued, and submitted; Scudder vs. Anderson, error to Marquette; Grovesnor, administrator, vs. Moss et al., appeal from Kalamazoo.

Call for Thursday—Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Illinois.

CHARLESTON, Ill., June 4.—[Special.]—Considerable of the wheat in this vicinity is heading out in cheat, so that but little over a half crop can be counted on. Owing to a splendid and copious warm rain the grass, which was already good, will be heavy, and the corn, which was also vigorous, is growing fast. Oats have been sown in larger acreage and are doing extraordinarily well. The apple crop will be only medium and no peaches at all.

Michigan.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 4.—[Special.]—Corn and potatoes show the effects of frost, and what the frost left of potatoes is furnishing a "picnic" for the bugs, which are swarming by the million. Sheep-shearing is progressing rapidly on every hand. The clip, from present indications, will be fully up to the average, both in quantity and quality.

Indiana.

ELKHART, Ind., June 4.—[Special.]—Corn under the influence of a hot sun and warm rains is beginning to have a better look, although a great deal of it is being destroyed by the cutworm. Wheat is heading and bids fair now to be an average crop.

Minnesota.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 4.—[Special.]—The weather is growing warmer. All kinds of small grain look very promising. Corn is somewhat backward owing to the cool damp weather in the middle and latter part of May.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: C. Cavaroc & Son, 24 cases wine; L. Cohn & Son, 9 bags tobacco; Lilienfeld Bros. & Meyer, 2 cases cigars; H. H. Hayden, 625 bags salt; Schweitzer & Beer, 8 cases toys; Grommes & Ullrich, 304 cases and 4 casks wine; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 50 casks beer; Laparie & Elich, 50 cases gin; H. H. Ross, 50 barrels ginger ale; Lipman & Co., 38 bales jute packages; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 2,094 boxes tin-plate; John A. Lomax, 303 crates bottles; order, 180 drums caustic soda. Collections, $7,561.

THE "BOSS" FISH STORY.

Montezuma Record: Mr. Gid Bell's little boy Freddie, who is only about 4 years old, ought to wear the blue ribbon for the best fish story of the season. He went home the other day with the rear portion of his pants missing, and his father began to chide him about it and to question him as to where he had been to tear his pants into such a fright. The little fellow as quick as thought told his father that he had been down to the creek, and while he was walking along the bank a fish jumped out of the water, bit out the seat of his pants, and got back into the water before he had time to catch it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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THIS WEEK.

AUTOMATIC CATHEDRAL CITY.
Between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., admission 10 cents.

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GRAND CONCERT by the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

SWIMMING!

At corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st. and at 374 and 376 West Madison-st. Water and baths kept always at summer temperature. Open from 5 a. m. to 10 p. m. Ladies' hours 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

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A Great Programme!

Five Great Trotting Races
TODAY
AT THE
CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

FIRST RACE—Unfinished 2:30 Class—Nine Starters—Mambrino Startle, Secret, Bertha Clay, Mollie Bell, Billy R., Toronto Maid, Nora Temple, P. J. Purcell, Lillie Dale.

SECOND RACE—Unfinished Roadster Class—Four Starters—W. H. Ripley, Sheppard Boy, Blue Bull Pilot, Horsemount Boy.

THIRD RACE—2:22 Pacing Class—Two Starters—Bessie M., Rostriever.

FOURTH RACE—2:45 Class—Six Starters—King Mitus, S. J. Fletcher, Belle S., Nettie Thorne, St. Albans, Ned Powell.

FIFTH RACE—Open to All Pacers—Three Starters—Westmont, Gem, Flora Belle.

SIXTH RACE—Open to All Trotters—Edwin Thorne, Fanny Witherspoon, Modoc.

Admission {Including seat in grand stand} One Dollar

Trotting commences promptly at 2:30 p. m. Madison-st. Cars direct to the Track Gates. The C., B. & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams, direct to the track, starting at 1:30 p. m.

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Game called at 3:40 p. m.

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All ballots and important news displayed on bulletin boards during the game.

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Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

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